

THE  
**METROPOLITAN.**

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APRIL, 1834.

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**LITERATURE.**

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**NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.**

*The Hamiltons.* By Mrs. GORE. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

Of its class, this work may be said to be almost perfect. There are certainly much higher orders of compositions—but they are generally failures in the exact degree of their pretensions. Of pretension, the *Hamiltons* is a work of scarcely any, but in performance and effect how very beautiful! The construction of the story is very simple, and though it treats of intriguers and plotters, in the action of the novel there is no plot, and it is encumbered with none of the perplexity of intrigue, excepting that of a love one. Yet in the very simplicity of its formation, the book is most efficient to its end. In a remote and lord-ridden, fourth-rate country-town, where all that are merely above the mechanic are respectable, and all that are respectable are aspiring in a quaint old fashioned manner, to be select and aristocratical, a new, upstart, and official family, makes its appearance, and the little coteries are shaken to their very centre, and, from that moment, the dull and heavy vapours of machinery and innovation are seen gradually spreading over the town, soiling its hitherto cleanly-swept streets with smoke and traffic, and equally dirtying the minds, and souring the countenances, of the once quiet inhabitants. The little knot of gossips and old maids, who once held the high places in this small borough, are admirably portrayed, and even at last the clatter of the steam-engines, with all the other loud impertinences of trade, though they astound, are not able to silence the tattle of their tea-table. The irruption of the officials would have been altogether unendurable, had they not been of the high Tory party, and thus fraternizing with the patron of the borough, become tolerated by, if not acceptable to, the burgesses male and female. It is from this family that the authoress derives the principal materials for her novel. These political locusts that have fed from generation to generation on the industry of the people, brought up in idleness, and pampered into insolence, display their arrogance and their folly in the richest colours, and these glaring points in their characters are strongly and darkly relieved, by their moral depravity and innate iniquity. They draw their high salaries without an effort, and spend them recklessly as they receive them thanklessly—the fungi of corruption, they never attain the vigour of manliness, but in early youth their minds are already aged in vice, and the enervated and insufferable dandy encases the debased and corrupted *penchans*, that the possessor is pleased to call a soul. We

have several of this class, modified each by his peculiar position, drawn to the life. Yet there is among these one character which we at first despise, then pity, and at last esteem. The secret of this is, that he is useful and unfortunate. Utility is always respectable, and, in our sympathy with the mourner, we forget the faults of the man. Lord Laxington, the pliant courtier, and the Tory minister, has lived solely for the world, and the world has proved his reward and his punishment; and he found the former as empty and insufficient to happiness, as was the latter terrible in its crushing heaviness. The world he had lived for was not the world of the human race, nor of his countrymen, but the little, shabby, plotting Tory world of his own, that called him into political existence, gave him splendid means of supporting it, and as it was his sole dependence, with it he fell; but he folded not the mantle of dignity around him in his falling—he fell helpless, pitied, and complaining. Not the least delightful part of this book is that which is devoted to the delineation of female character. There are two that are surprisingly excellent, each one in a peculiar style. They are perfect studies. There is a singularity in the construction of this novel, that we think a great recommendation. There is no hero, although we have one person of very commanding intellect, and two heroines equally interesting. To use a boldness of expression, we might say, that the "moral sense," is the hero throughout. We are not so much interested in the fortunes and welfare of any particular man, but we are intensely anxious to know how the whole will develop. Mrs. Gore has not made any identical Lord George, or Lady Lavinia, the ruling star, the focus of interest—but has thrown it all upon the human race. It is for the people at large that we look for the concluding triumph, and we are satisfied. Mrs. Gore has written for her country, and her characters have pleasingly told her tale. We consider her success complete, and that she may herself be convinced of it, we sincerely hope that she will not escape the bitter vituperations of the ultra Tories.

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*The Life of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K. B.* 2 vols.  
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

This biography, written in a hard and dry style, varied by puerilities, is, nevertheless, highly interesting. It is by the hand of a brother, and the sentiments are dictated by a brother's love. Whilst the author is intent on Sir John's actions, he is always pleasing, but when he falls back upon himself and opens out his narrative from his own brains, he is *very jejune* indeed. Sir John's was a life of utility and activity, but we do not think that his character was formed of those materials that constitute a first-rate general. In fact, he was too often wounded, and too constantly in a situation to be so, to permit him to aspire to that title. We really think, that when a commander-in-chief so risks his person, and with it the fate of the whole army, if he should become wounded, a court of inquiry should be called upon his conduct. A man who has to conduct combined movements, cannot possibly, in the *melée*, see what is going on around him. Even exposed situations should be avoided, and the general, rather than place himself in the line of shot, should be content to see with the eyes of others. What is courage in a *sabreur*, is but foolhardiness in the general, and may have the effect of treason upon all under his command. We do not say that occasions may not arise when the general may be justified in exposing his person on some imminent crisis—when his troops are seen to falter—but that terrible emergency we do not think will ever happen to an English army. In the romantic sense of the word, Sir John Moore was a hero—an epithet that Cromwell, Buonaparte, or Cæsar, would have despised. We think this sublimated

feeling the great fault in his character—and well such a character could afford this one glorious fault—in every other respect, he seems to be almost perfect. For its excellent organization, the British army was deeply indebted to him. He lived among his soldiers in their love, and he died among them in his, and in their glory. In all the relations of his social life, he seems to have been most amiable—in his military one, most estimable. He has made to himself a name of which his country will ever be justly proud, and many a heart will be moved with fresh resolution and energy in the dreadful hour of danger, upon recollection of only the name of Sir John Moore. We would have his life diligently studied by all military men, and that part of it particularly that embraces his remarkable retreat through Spain. It is an invaluable lesson to the tactician, as well as a glorious specimen of the sound-heartedness and nerve of the British soldier. Nothing but the indomitable and lion-like courage of the rear guard saved the army from capture, or complete annihilation. We believe that we have read every published account of that disastrous campaign, we have conversed with many who were present during the whole of it, and we have ourselves been over much of the ground, and we have come, though most unwillingly, to the conclusion, that Sir John committed a great error in advancing against Soult, when he had ascertained that Buonaparte had possession of Madrid. Had he even attacked and beaten the marshal, the victory, by the delay it would have occasioned him, would, perhaps, have been more disastrous than the subsequent retreat; hemmed in, as he nearly was, by one of the largest and best organized armies that France ever sent forth, not excepting that one which was destined to subjugate Russia. There was no sufficient base for Sir John's operations; but when he did commence his retreat, nothing could be finer or more military than his manœuvres. To conclude, we predict that this will become a stock book, and, with all its faults of style, we repeat, that few works give more pleasure in the reading, and that the volumes are honourable to the feelings of the writer, for they do ample justice to the virtues of him whose memory we revere, and whose life the author feels such just pride in commemorating.

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*Theory of the Constitution compared with its Practice in Ancient and Modern Times; with an Inquiry how far the late Reform in Parliament is, or is not, consistent with the Principles of the Constitution. Concluding with Plans for relieving the public Disorders, and for changing the present System of Government, in a manner to prevent such Disorders from ever happening again.* By JAMES B. BARNARD, Esq., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly.

The title of this work indicates a wide field of operations, and, as is the case in many a toilsome campaign, the success of the author has been various. Whatever be the merits of this volume, it will be received with distaste by the million. No one is hardy enough, at the present crisis, to advocate the *exclusive* interests of either trade or agriculture. Encourage agriculture, says one party, and commerce will necessarily flourish, *pari passu*. Encourage commerce, says the other, and agriculture cannot fail to be equally advantaged. Mr. Barnard is in his principles an aristocrat, and an agriculturist. He affirms, that to be sincerely the former necessarily implies advocacy of the latter, and does not seem to have an opinion of England attempting to become, like Venice, a nation famed for its merchant princes. We differ with him, but we have no space to labour to prove that our opinion is the better one. However, of this we feel assured,

that now, more than ever, an empire that possesses vast and well diffused riches will wield equal power. Capital is better than a strong army, and is the very soul of an immense navy; and we think that the idea of a rich kingdom starving whilst a poor one has food to sell, we shall never see realized in the present state of external intercourse and advancing civilization. We think that many pages of this work might have been spared, that treats upon a subject that can hardly be said ever to have existed—the British constitution. It is indefinite and indefinable, and while it has been glorious, happy, and the wonder and envy of surrounding nations; yet has proved so little to the taste of those for whose benefit it was created, that it has been in the course of eternal alteration, never being actually the same for five years together; and every body now acknowledges that it is in a state of transition. It therefore looks a little like dogmatism, to be repeatedly told that this, so and so, is the theory of our constitution. It has been, and ever will be, a struggle for power among parties who have a vantage ground to enable them to contend for it. The constitution has always been, as much power as the ruling party could keep, balanced by as many privileges as the governed could wrest away. We have the satisfaction to know, that Mr. Barnard is assured that the glorious constitution of 1688 is a deception; and nothing but a virtual democracy, seasoned with no small quantity of the spice of aristocratical bribery. Has the bribery decreased with the increase of democracy under the Reform Bill? The iniquity of Peel's Bill is very eloquently and convincingly stigmatised. We always held it to be a vast crime, and more demoralizing in its effects than the most seditious writings, or the most depraved doctrines. It is one of those iniquities, that its very magnitude shields its perpetrators from punishment. Our author has the most gloomy anticipations of coming events. He foresees the breaking up of the very foundations of social order, an almost inevitable approach to a blood-drenched anarchy—that the Reform Bill has not averted, but only delayed this horrible crisis—that the public good calls for the vesting of some party with despotic power, in order that the three estates of the realm may be all quietly taken down and put together again in a more scientific manner. This new power that is to effect this regeneration, he thinks ought to be backed by the united mass of the whole English working people; and, if it be not, ruin must ensue. It may be seen from our brief remarks, that Mr. Barnard is the advocate for strong governing powers, intermixed with liberal principles; that he first requires implicit obedience, and then he thinks that all other good things will necessarily ensue. Taking his work as a whole, we do not think that a single person who reads it will ever subscribe to all his doctrines, yet none but what will find in it something to which to assent and to applaud. Many of his views are curious, many of his ideas profound, and some of his arguments convincing; yet his research, his ingenuity, and his conclusions, do not appear to mass well together. He certainly leads us over new ground, but it is through a strange and darkling path; but we come at intervals to brilliant openings, and bright views, though the termination of the journey ends in the slough of despondency, and the light of hope is diminished to the insignificant twinkling of a will-o'-the-whisp. We are sorry to see that, towards the conclusion of this work, there are traces of an imagination too exalted, a bewildering mystical talk of the devil, who, the author thinks, has come to town *in propria persona*, a little jarring upon the extreme edge of sanity, that gives an air of ridicule to the whole; and we fancy that we have been listening to the rhapsodies of the enthusiast, rather than to the reasonings of the philosopher. We know it is of common occurrence for a man to talk himself into a passion—we fear that it is possible for a man to write himself into madness.

*Napoleon's Dying Soliloquy, and other Poems.* By THOMAS STEWART, Esq. James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly.

With that refined policy with which a general puts forward his worst troops to take off the rough edge of the battle, and then brings up his better forces to complete the conquest, does Mr. Stewart advance his most indifferent poem first, in order that it may exhaust the force of criticism at the very outset. This poem is a sort of tub thrown on the literary sea, to amuse the whale, that might else endanger the book; and, like it, the poem is as sounding and as empty. This "Dying Soliloquy" is a sort of lyric ode—a chord torn from a lyre that has sounded many a nobler strain, upon which to string a succession of complaints and curses; and thus the readers find the ravings of impiety instead of the raptures of poetry. We trust that our praises will always be taken as orthodox, without obliging us to produce a sample of the thing praised; but we make it a rule never to censure without producing a quotation to justify our strictures.

" Fearless—forsooth, have I to fear—  
Is this not hell? Or am the first  
That back on Heav'n has hurled its sneer;  
And cursing, has expired accurs'd."

We will not dwell upon the awkwardness of the phrase, "or am," and the false grammar which it involves. Mr. Stewart, as we shall hereafter show, makes no scruple of having a dash at Priscian's head; but we wish to call the reader's attention to the impiety contained in the supposition, that Heaven could sneer at either misfortune or guilt. Afterwards God and man is reviled; yet with a glaring inconsistency Buonaparte exclaims—

" E'en in this dying hour I feel  
New energies within me rise;  
That eloquent from death appeal—  
Demand admission to the skies."

And to make inconsistency the more inconsistent, other gods are spoken of in the same poem, besides the Omnipotent who has been reviled—

" By fate inspir'd,  
Reprove I in this garb attir'd  
By gods, in man's despite."

We will now pass on to a pleasanter occupation, that of considering the other poems, and do them the justice to say, that they can very fairly lay claim to considerable merit; yet even these are spoiled by sad inequalities. Mr. Stewart should remember, that it is impossible to build a fair temple fit for the muse to inhabit, if with the Parian marble, clayey and misshapen bricks are intermingled. There is in these poems, almost every fault that a bad writer can commit, mixed with those beauties that a man of genius only can create. *Ex grā.* Bad grammar—

" As stiller comes the calm again."  
" How swift the memory of departed joys  
The deadly touch of wasting time destroys," &c. &c. &c.

Absurdity of imagery—

" The Muses, homeless, haunt no more those caves  
Where idly weep his once exulting waves."

Inconsistent allegory—

" What though insulting Envy's tainted breath  
Would blight my laurels on the shores of death,

"The *venom* back upon himself recoils,  
And *snares* the monster in his hateful *toils*."

False and confused figures of prosopopeia—The introduction to "Retirement" is replete with these ; and what makes the confusion still more confused, is the faulty punctuation.

Maudlin Rosa Matilda lines—

"The breezes *whisper* and forget to blow," &c.

Clumsy epithet—

"Heaven's *whole* angels."

Catachresis—

"While thy *eternity* of bliss shall be  
*Consum'd*, concentrated alone in me!"

"Now when *ten* summers o'er me *triply* shine," &c. &c.

"Fretted with stars *sprung* vaulted heaven above," &c. &c.

Abelard, after *thouing* Eloisa most pitilessly through a long poem, suddenly greets her most familiarly, thus—

"Such Abelard would fondly fancy *you*."

But we will no longer pursue this ungrateful subject ; truly the harvest is great, but the will of the gatherer is not to the task. The poem that follows Napoleon's Soliloquy is an excellent imitation of Pope, possessing much of the spirit, and all of the melody of that great master of versification. See the following.

"So when two flowers one stem unites,  
The first, too early blown, its bloom displays,  
And smiles (how soon !) away its *envious* days :  
To scent the winds its *wanton* *fragrance* flings,  
Then fades, but fading to the stem still clings,  
Whereon there hangs, yet budding by its side,  
The blushing partner of its former pride,  
So link'd by fate in one unequal chain,  
We, like those flowers, united, now remain."

Substituting the word *joyous*, for *envious*, in the third line, and reading the fourth, "to scent the winds, *wanton*, its *fragrance* flings," and altering the phrase, "one unequal *chain*" which is not consistent with, "like those flowers," we should then have a simile of much beauty. This is a very fair specimen of the poet's powers. His poem on Retirement is sweet and pastoral, evincing a fine ear for harmony made subservient to a highly cultivated mind. The best piece in the book is "Belshazzar's Feast." There is a Pindaric sublimity about it, that would do honour to first rates among the English poets. The other poems partake equally of the faults and beauties, that seem to be inherent in Mr. Stewart's writings ; but we hope that the beauties only are so, for we have seldom met with more decided proofs of a talent worth cultivating ; and we hope that he will forgive us when we say, so badly cultivated.

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*The Connexion of the Physical Sciences.* By MRS. SOMMERVILLE.  
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Never did a more eloquent or a more convincing proof of the capability of the female mind to conquer the most abstruse sciences issue from the press, than this very useful volume that we are now noticing. It should be studied by youth, until fully comprehended, and read by the adult and the educated, once at least every three years, in order to preserve in the mind those wonderful phenomena in all their beautiful

connexion with each other, and dependence upon that omniscient First Cause, who, in the most insignificant of his works, turns human contemplation into bewilderment, and leaves no other resource to the mind than awe and adoration. It is very pleasant to journey with the lady through the infinity of space, and mark worlds revolving in their orbits, and trace comets through their eccentric courses. Almost all that philosophy has discovered is concentrated in these pages—of course, the laborious calculations, and the recondite reasonings, that have led to results so triumphant to the human understanding are omitted. We have only the results. Those who wish for the proofs, must seek them in the many, and the massy volumes that have laid the foundations of our present enlarged fabric of knowledge. Notwithstanding our general admiration of this book, we think that it lies open to the objection of being written in a style hardly enough familiar. The terms made use of are too abstruse, and we fear will deter many a fair reader from imbibing much knowledge, and enjoying much amusement. With this slight exception that we have taken, the "Connexion of the Physical Sciences" has our unqualified approbation, as being, in no common degree, useful, solid, and attractive.

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*Journal of a West India Proprietor; kept during a Residence in the Island of Jamaica.* By the late MATTHEW GEORGE LEWIS, Esq., M. P., Author of the "Monk," "The Castle Spectre," &c. &c. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

This book has already become history. It treats of things which were, but are not. This work is one more, to us, convincing proof, that the present abolition of slavery, will entail a curse, not a blessing upon the emancipated. We have, in this journal, the negro and creole character painted to the very life. It is really an amusing study—shortly, we fear, it will be a melancholy one. Mr. Lewis has related his observations with much vivacity, but the brilliancy of his remarks are hardly equal to the philosophy of them, though the latter, we fear, will be much disregarded for the sake of the amusement afforded by the former. We believe that the Divine Beneficence has meted out to all of the human race nearly equal capabilities of happiness; to the low-browed negro, perhaps, a greater share than to the pale possessors of the lofty and the expansive forehead—from personal observation, we are sure, that in intellectual endowments there is much difference. The negro has his instinct and his reason so oddly blended, that on the one hand, as far as instinct is concerned, he is neither so sagacious nor so consistent as a well-trained dog; yet, on the other, he has more cunning and artfulness than the well-educated philosopher. His vivid or impetuous passions, and his strong instinctive feelings, make him dangerous as a man, and his simplicity, fatuity some may call it, makes him still more dangerous as a child. He has in him, only to a limited extent, the elements of improvement. The tribes on the western coast of Africa have existed as long as the Chinese, possibly much longer than any European nation; and what has countless ages of experience done for them? The earliest antiquity found them barbarians, and modern civilization will leave them such, even to the latest posterity. Let the saint and the philanthropist study the Black character in these well-written pages of Lewis, and mark what sort of beings they are, who are now to be thrown on their own resources; and, if his reason be not clouded with bigotry, he will become assured, that in the course of three generations it may be asked, among the woods and rocks of Jamaica—Where are they? and echo will answer—"Where?" for nothing else will be left to reply. It appears, by Mr. Lewis's statement, that the climate is not suited to the African, for, with the best of treat-

ment, the mortality among them is dreadful. They propagate better after their breed has been mixed, but then they become more indolent, more effeminate, and approach rapidly to the aboriginal inhabitants, the Caribs, who were found to be too weak to labour, and were, therefore, set aside for negro importations. We are no advocates for slavery, at home or abroad—yet we equally detest inhumanity; we, therefore, pity, and tremble for the West Indian slaves. Independently of the solid information, there is much amusement in this work. Mr. Lewis's landsman's views and feelings are often ludicrously displayed in his maritime mishaps—but he takes all in such good part, with such a joyous philosophy, that, before we get half through his book, we really acquire an affection for the man. With this sentiment, we were much disappointed at finding the journal breaking off so abruptly. We think that some friend should have supplied the remaining portion of his life; he seems to have written to the last in healthy spirits, and this portion of his biography, so interesting on every account, should be made perfect in the next edition. He went out, at much sacrifice, on a mission of benevolence, and carried his philanthropic views so far as to excite considerable odium and jealousy in the surrounding estates; and we much fear that he fell a martyr to the best feelings of human nature. On many accounts we wish this work to become universally popular, and no recommendation of ours shall be wanting to extend its reputation, in whatever quarter we may happen to have influence.

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*Faust, a Dramatic Poem; by Goëthe; translated into English Prose, with Remarks on former Translations, and Notes.* By A. W. HAYWARD, Esq. Second Edition. Edward Moxon, Dover Street.

*Faust, a Tragedy; by J. W. Goëthe, translated into English Verse, with Notes and Preliminary Remarks.* By JOHN J. BLACKIE, Fellow of the Society for Archaeological Correspondence, Rome. William Blackwood, Edinburgh; T. Cadell, Strand.

*A Few Remarks on Mr. Hayward's English Prose Translation of Goëthe's Faust; with additional Observations on the difficulty of translating German Works in general.* D. BOILEAU. Treutzel, Wurtz, and Richter, Soho Square.

Certainly, no work of modern times has gained such universal attention as this eccentric production of Goëthe. It combines, in an eminent degree, contrasted and almost contradictory beauties. It is at once noble and grotesque, treading on the confines of immorality in diction and imagery, yet containing and developing a moral of the sublimest importance. At one time familiar, almost to vulgarity, at another breathing the language of angels and the spirit of the Divinity. Notwithstanding these apparent anomalies, there is over all a pervading air so true to nature, that the reader, even amidst the incongruities of a translation, is never shocked, but assents to all that is offered to him with complacency, and accepts every thing with a feeling approaching to rapture. The secret of this power over our feelings is, that Goëthe gives us ideas, and can, therefore, be careless of expressions. Energy does not consist in selecting the choicest expressions, or conducting a poem upon the established rules; it is often obtained by quite a contrary course, and with it the completest success. But only a first-rate genius can effect this. Skilful must be the hand that presumes to draw down the lightning from the skies; what is a brilliant triumph over the laws of nature in one

hand, may be confusion and death, attempted by another. Faust will never be rivalled ; and, though it will produce a crowd of imitators, will never be successfully imitated. It is an affair easy as it is disgusting to sport with things sacred—the sneer may be made as biting as Goëthe's—the verse as harmonious—the female devotion as tender—and the horrors as grotesque and as startling as those in Faust ; many will be able to create separately some one of the materials, but we shall never again see them combined, so as to produce a similar majestic whole. It is now our office to speak of the two translations, and the commentary upon one of them, that heads this brief notice. We wish that we were adequately proficient in the German language to pronounce upon the niceties of idiom, and those peculiarities that often involve an impossibility of rendering the exact sense in a translation. Unfortunately, we are not. We have applied to more than one German friend to assist us in elaborating an opinion upon the merits of the two translations before us, but they have declined, partly from modesty, and partly on account of the difficulty of the subject. We must, therefore, look upon the translations merely as English productions. With Hayward's prose the mind feels fully satisfied. We do not feel the want of metre. The sentiments, the ideas, and the imagery crowd upon us so rapidly and so pleasantly, that we do not stop to inquire whether we be reading prose or verse ; we are only conscious of enjoying the highest species of poetry. We therefore repeat, that Mr. Hayward pleases us most, whilst we cheerfully acknowledge that Mr. Blackie has excellently accomplished the more difficult task. He has done more honour to his own talents—though we think that his author has less benefited by them than if he had followed Mr. Hayward's example. As to the strictures of Mr. Boileau, upon Mr. Hayward, of their importance or their correctness, we are not fully competent to speak. They certainly evince a great knowledge of the German, and much philosophical learning ; how forcibly he has made them bear upon the subject, others must determine. Mr. Hayward has, in a note, disavowed the justice of these strictures, wholly and unconditionally. We are rejoiced to see that the two countries are so cordially and simultaneously exchanging their literature. It will serve more to strengthen friendly feelings between nations that deserve to be allied, than any political treaties we may make—and such alliance may be truly said to be holy.

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*A Letter to the Hierarchy of the Church of England, against the Union of Small Benefices, and in the favour of the Division of Large Benefices.* By the REV. EDWARD DUNCOMBE, M.A., Rector of Newton-Kyme, Yorkshire. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

A very proper reproof from a very proper quarter. It appears that there are two small benefices in the gift of laymen, consequently, patronage for two persons. These livings together amount to 300*l.* a year. There is a larger one adjoining, the income of which averages 1,400*l.*, in the gift of the church. There is a church commission in existence, whose office it is to recommend the better adjustment of livings. What did this commission recommend ? The taking from the large benefice to make the two smaller respectable, both to the pastors and to the congregation, and thus preserving their cures ? No such thing. They recommend the throwing of the two smaller benefices into one, thus depriving the lay patron of one half of his privileges, and the united population of those parishes of one resident rector. This is, with a vengeance, magnifying the church at the expense of the laity. At this time, when property of all sorts, and more especially that of the church, is threatened, examples of the invasion of it ought to be most carefully avoided. The re-

verend author seems to be imbued with a spirit truly apostolical, and loves the church with a piety truly filial ; but his reverence is not blind. He wishes to see the object of his affections, as perfect in human institutions and practice, as it is in divine origin and faith. He brings also another charge, the exaction of exorbitant fees, on the part of the secretary of the Archbishop of Canterbury—an extortionate demand of half a guinea each time, for inspecting documents that are public property. This is of a piece with the exclusion of the decently behaved public from St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, excepting money be paid for admission. All these petty, and dirty instances of mammon-seeking must be abolished. The author's pamphlet was needed ; and what was wanted has been well supplied.

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*Illustrations of Political Economy.* No. XXV. *The Moral of many Fables.* By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Charles Fox, 67, Paternoster Row.

We have refrained from noticing the two numbers antecedent to the present, not from any want of admiration for the talents of the authoress, or for the general utility of her writings. We differed with her in some of the principles so positively laid down. We had no room for discussion, to prove ours the better view, and we deemed not the difference of that momentous nature, that duty would require us to lift up the voice of warning to our readers. The lady is continually falling back to abstract principles. They are good for ratiocination as bases, but frequently most injurious as rules of practice. We often saw this. We felt it to be an office apparently ridiculous to combat fundamental truths ; whilst we knew that, in many instances, those truths could not be safely acted upon, in the present vitiated state of society. It may be said, if such truths cannot be acted upon, at least they ought to be *generally* known. We think differently. Such a knowledge may convey a stinging sense of injustice to the working classes, and may ultimately precipitate them in greater misery than that which they at present endure, and from which almost the whole intellect of the kingdom, Whig, Tory, and Radical, are endeavouring to extricate them. Again, Miss Martineau's Malthusian doctrines we utterly detest. If carefully examined, they will be found abominable and impious. Not till the Omnipotent creates a portion of the human species without passion, shall we consider these doctrines to contain an iota of reason. Let the political economists and philanthropists endeavour to adapt *circumstances* to man, and not torture *man* to suit circumstances. But to return to the number before us. It is a concluding one to her series of tales, and is a summary of all the morals those tales have essayed to inculcate. Most of these propositions are excellent, some of them of a dubious tendency, and a few radically bad. But still the good that this lady has done to society is immeasurably greater than any evil that can be possibly extracted from her works. She may rank among the benefactresses of the age. This tribute to her benevolence and her abilities she will value, as it is offered by those who have differed with her honestly, and have avowed it as frankly.

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*Character, Object, and Effects of Trades' Unions. With some Remarks on the Laws concerning them.* James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly.

We think that high wages are essential to, and an indication of, the prosperity of a country ; but we are also of opinion, that the means which the

operatives have adopted to procure them will greatly injure the country, and totally ruin themselves. That they have an inherent and inalienable natural right to combine, we do not deny; so have they to live upon husks and water, and, were it not for the precepts of religion, a natural right to will not to live at all; but seeing the disastrous effects to themselves, to their families, and to the empire, excepting in some very peculiar cases, they have no social or moral right to combine in the manner they are now doing. A combination, if it could be effectual, (and that it is not, is no fault of the combiners,) would subject every other class to the tyranny of the combined one. For evil, these unions are effectual enough, God knows, and they also know who have joined them. This pamphlet is called for by the pressure of the times, and will be eminently serviceable to the three parties of the population that this subject naturally divides it into. It will encourage the masters to carry on their business with that liberty of action, and freedom from dictation, that is the natural right of an Englishman; will throw the unionist into a wholesome despondency, and make him feel that the tyranny of the many is as hateful as that of the one; and lastly, and not the least beneficially, it will deprive the great body of the consumers of all sympathy for the sufferings of the infatuated men who are attempting to break up society into little knots of democratical dictatorships, and who wish to perpetuate the worst of tyrannies by the most odious of measures. In all these remarks we are more than justified by the contents of the book which we are reviewing. We are a greater friend to the working classes than they are to themselves. They ought to have high wages—wages so high as to enable them to participate in all the advantages of our high state of civilization, and they ought to do the best to enable their masters to give them. To effect this, let them look to the corn laws, let them look to the currency, and, above all, let them look to their own habits. There are few of them but can write their names; let them originate petitions, as well as sign them, and then they will learn their own value, which is but a nobler word for power.

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*The British North American Colonies. Letters to Mr. Stanley, M.P. upon the existing Treaties with France and America, as regards the Rights of Fishery upon the Coasts of Nova Scotia, Labrador, and Newfoundland. The Violations of these Treaties by the Subjects of both Powers, and their Effects upon the Commerce equally of the Mother Countries and the Colonies, showing that the British Dependencies are prepared to pay the expences of their local Governments; that the Military Expenditure, if chargeable to them, is fully counterbalanced by the commercial Advantages derived from them, and, that their preservation as integral parts of the Empire is essential to the commercial prosperity, and political supremacy, of the British Nation.* By GEORGE R. YOUNG, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia. James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly.

We give the whole of this somewhat lengthy title page, as we think the author has gone nigh fully to make out his case. The English have been flattered, by those interested in spreading delusion, by almost every possible and contradictory epithet. When they are forced to swallow dear bread, they are told they are an agricultural nation—when the shipping interest is to be undermined by letting in a ruinous competition with other nations, we are a commercial people—if we are to be driven into a war of ambition, it is then found out that we are a glorious nation: now all this is very well, if the eulogy is applied and acted up to at the

proper time. But when Lord Castlereagh was making treaties of commerce, he then only understood that we were a magnanimous nation—we had given and taken the hardest knocks, and thus playing the lion's part, we were content with the ass's share of the spoil. All our brethren of the colonies have found this bitterly to their cost. This well-written pamphlet, at some length fully and forcibly proves the magnitude and harshness of the grievances under which they labour. They see foreigners come not only with impunity, but often with insult, and deprive them of the sources of prosperity at their very thresholds: hitherto, loud as have been their complaints, all redress has been refused. We call the reader's attention to this very singular subject, and he will find in what a strange condition a country may place itself, when a courtier undertakes to make its commercial treaties.

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*A Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Coins, from the earliest period of Roman Coinage, to the Extinction of the Roman Empire under Constantinus Paleologos, with numerous Plates from the Originals.* By A. J. AKERMAN, F.S.A. 2 vols. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

At first sight, these splendid volumes might seem of utility only to the antiquarian and the selector, or to assist the ostentation of the magnificent library. But they possess merits of another order. In the first place, they are a numismatic history of the wonderful empire of which they treat, and, of all histories, the only one undeniably true. Instead of the erudite suggestions, and subtle conclusions, of the historian, we have here a chain of facts incontrovertibly certain—facts that should be as landmarks for future, and tests for the accuracy of past historians. As to chronology, these books are invaluable; the date of a doubtful event, the length of a reign, or the epoch of a triumph, may be found by this work with the utmost accuracy. To all possessing museums of coins and medals, this publication must be an indispensable acquisition. It shows the proprietor the degree of estimation in which every known Roman coin is held, for the rarity of each is ascertained by comparative figures and letters, and very often, the estimated values are given in modern money. By these means the exact value of every collection may be ascertained, as well as of every individual piece; and accident is continually throwing in the way of every one, specimens of ancient coins. To the landed gentleman, and the opulent farmer, this beautiful work would, most probably, be of great service. Turning up old Roman coins is a thing of almost daily occurrence, and this book would completely guard those advantaged by the accident both against the peculation of the professed collector and broker, and the ignorance of conceited virtuosi. There has been a wonderful and well-directed industry employed in the compilation of these volumes; the illustrative engravings that embellish them are superior specimens of art; the type and paper are excellent, and the book is brought out, altogether, in a very imposing style. In ancient numismatic matters it will become a first-rate authority. There is existing no such complete history of our national coinage. At least we, whose life has been spent among books, have never met with it. We hope some one will be induced, by emulation, to make an English compilation somewhat similar to this. The inspectors of these volumes will not fail to be struck by the fact, that immediately Romans in office began to coin, their brethren out, began to forge. We were going to say that the forgery and the coinage proceeded *pari passu*, but we remember that forgers did not give the authorities any thing like such fair play; for the former outstripped the latter so far, that even the emperors themselves were at last induced to take up the trade, and make base simulations of

their own money, not excepting even the renowned and heroic Julius Cæsar. We trust that we have said enough to excite the liberal and the enlightened to see and purchase this work; it deserves patronage, and, when sufficiently known, will assuredly find it.

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*Curiosities of Literature.* By I. D'ISRAELI, Esq., D.C.L. F.S.A.  
Ninth Edition, revised. Edward Moxon, Dover Street.

Who will not be rejoiced to see this singularly learned and interesting work make its ninth appearance from the press? It has certainly well earned the rank that it so splendidly sustains, of being one of the first of the English classics. What a splendid museum is to natural history, this work is to literature. In it are assembled many an ancient gem, time-honoured antique, and rust-encrusted reliquary, over which the imaginative will be eager to bow with an awe that is almost superstitious. Not only are the facts curious in themselves, but they are the moral beacons of the times in which they happened, and afford, by comparison, a fitting means to estimate our present intellectual attainments. This book being so universally quoted, it becomes an essential to all who would wish to be thought educated, to become familiarly acquainted with it. When a first-rate beauty makes her appearance at court, the questions usually asked, are, What is the peculiar style of her perfections. Is the contour of her face Grecian—are her eyes dark or blue—is her figure symmetrical? But when she has been seen three or four times, the unaltering parts of her attractions being well ascertained and acknowledged, they cease to excite so much curiosity, and the questions then asked, are, How was she dressed? how decorated? What colours borrowed beauty from her figure, and what fabric lustre from her complexion? This is exactly the case with "the Curiosities of Literature." Its intrinsic, and imperishable beauties, (what an advantage over the perishable fair one!) are universally known, and now the outward adornments become matter of interest and inquiry. The book is almost in court dress, beautifully got up, lettered with gold, and printed with an exceedingly clear and easily read type, upon the best of paper. It has certainly a very attractive outside. This first volume embraces the chapter on tragic actors, with which it concludes. We shall take an opportunity in our next number of making some reflections more immediately bearing on the literary merits of this work.

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*The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands.* By ROBERT MUDIE.  
2 vols. Whitaker and Co, Ave Maria Lane; Waugh and Innes,  
Edinburgh; John Cumming, Dublin.

We are indebted to Mr. Mudie for this elegantly got up and useful work. There are more variety and beauty in British birds than is generally supposed. We have the scientific and common name of each bird given us, and then a brief account of its native habits and resorts. There is much information compressed in a small space, and information that every well-educated Englishman should make his own. The engravings, which we think are far too few, are well and accurately done, and tolerably well coloured. It is not a work that is likely to go off rapidly, yet we think that its ultimate success is certain. In its outward appearance, it is calculated to ornament a library or book-case, and is not unworthy to be on a drawing-room table, while its interesting contents are always at hand for a reference, or may well serve to while away most pleasantly any unoccupied hour, even if the book be not (as it ought to be) thoroughly studied.

*Nine Years of an Actor's Life.* By ROBERT DYER. Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Co., London; Edward Nettleton, Plymouth.

A very diverting performance, by a very diverting character, full of joke, anecdote, and misery. It appears that Mr. Dyer has absolutely and liberally relinquished the stage, after the fashion of the poet of the Asturias, whom *Gil Blas* found on a sick bed in the hospital composing an everlasting farewell to the Muses in very respectable verse, for the last sentence of Mr. Dyer's pleasant book runs thus: "I propose, under the patronage of gentlemen of Plymouth, giving a farewell dramatic entertainment, to which I ask the support of my friends," &c. &c. We hope that Mr. Dyer will be encouraged to repeat the farewell entertainment continuously, until he gets the weather-gage of fortune, for he seems a very deserving estimable person, as far as we can judge from the authority he is pleased to give us. That he is a clever one, his book sufficiently proves. We trust that it will be generally read, and deter many a foolish youth from attempts at heroic vagabondising. Players should be placed on a more respectable footing. The remedy in their own power. They suffer themselves to be under paid when they most require money—and ultimately, a favoured few are too much remunerated, which draws many fools into the lottery, who wilfully fix their attention upon the splendid prizes only, and perish in endeavouring to subsist on the blanks. This nine years' life, "ought to be more than a nine days' wonder," and we hope the demand for it will require at least nine editions; and we hope, that hereafter the author will be able to count all his good things by nines, and find his miseries reduced to units or some fractional part much less.

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*Bubbles from the Brunners of Nassau.* By an Old Man. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

A most amusing, and somewhat eccentric work, written in the happiest strain of pleasantry. We are sworn friends with our traveller from the very outset of his journey. It would be impossible not to love a person who carries about with him such an inexhaustible fund of philanthropy. He is in himself a good argument of the immortality of the soul, completely proving that the mind never grows old. It may be obscured by physical infirmities, but when it does shine forth, it is an unperishing, undecaying mind still. From this tour we gain a very favourable insight into the German character, and we come to the conclusion, that a German is a very well-to-do-gentleman. Our old man has explored a country apparently not much trodden by the English traveller, and has detailed very vividly all that is worth seeing, and told much that is well worthy of relating. His own reflections are not the least valuable part of the book—they are honest, English, and enlightened. He has some few prejudices, of a somewhat Tory tone, but they are so mellowed by benevolence, and chastened by good taste, that much as we deprecate Toryism, we find they set gracefully upon him. We deem that his bubbles will float down the stream of time—sink they cannot—nor do they seem like to burst and "vanish into thin air." They are gaily painted with rays of brilliant light; and unpretending as they are, we assure the reader that there is more in them than meets the eye. Somehow or another, many of them have a strange faculty for things so evanescent, for they get beyond the visual organ, and dance in joyousness about the heart.

*La Peste poema.* Di GUIDO SORELLI DA FIRENZE, author of "Miei Ponsiere," e Traductore di Milton. *The Plague, a Poem,* by GUIDO SORELLI, of Florence, author of "Miei Pensieri," and translator of Milton. The English version by MISS PARDOE. London, for the Author, 18, Piccadilly; Dulau and Co., Soho Square; and Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

However qualified a heaven-selected few may be to write epic poetry, in this cast-iron age of utilitarianism, we shall find the many but ill qualified to read it. In literature, at present, the apparent and the sensual are decidedly preferred to the abstract and the purely intellectual. We do not deny that an eloquent sermon adapted to any particular sect, might be read eagerly, and pass through several editions, for there would be something in it, more than a sense of the beautiful, to recommend it to its peculiar class of readers. But alas, for fine epic poetry! It strengthens no party feeling, exalts no particular class in their own estimation, and administers to the glory of no superstition! How, then, in this selfish age, can it gain popularity—or even a tolerable notice? We will not, with the sneer of the world before our eyes, say all the good we think of this beautiful production. We tell the world, that such a production exists, and we bid them go seek it. We have made up our minds as to the course we shall adopt. We shall reserve our critiques for a second edition; yet if the present generation is so giddy with the whirl of steam engines, so anxious to out-dress and out-feed each other, that, within a reasonable time, they do not think another edition necessary, we shall angrily again resume the subject, not in a short notice like the present, but in a regularly laboured original article; and we promise the reading world the castigation it will richly merit. The poem is published. We have said enough. There is balm in Gilead. Let the wise go seek it.

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*The Sacred Classics; or Cabinet Library of Divinity.* Edited by the Rev. R. CATTERMOLE, B.D. and the Rev. H. STEBBING, M.A. John Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Whittaker and Co. Ave Maria Lane; Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Court; Talboys, Oxford; Deighton, Cambridge; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; and Cumming, Dublin.

This excellent publication, in the volume before us, the third, finishes the life of St. Paul, and gives us some very interesting personal notices of this eminent messenger of the gospel. It then proceeds to comment upon the principal controversies that agitated the church in the apostle's time, so active and so early was the Evil One in his attempts to throw the apple of discord among the faithful. We have short biographical notices of the other apostles, together with a summary of the lives of the evangelists, St. Mark and St. Luke. An account of the apostolical fathers succeeds. Having thus accurately, though not fully, traced out for us the history of the christian church till three hundred years after the death of Christ. Independently of religious motives, the study of this work is an excellent commentary on, and an aid to, profane history. Since, as yet, this publication has abstained from polemical divinity, the volumes already published must be equally acceptable to all sorts of Christians. We have but to repeat our sincere commendations of the appearance and progress of this truly christian work.

*The Old Maiden's Talisman, and other Strange Tales.* By the Author of "Chartley," "the Fatalist" "the Invisible Gentleman," &c. 3 vols. Bull and Churton, Holles Street.

We like these tales. The first, the Old Maiden's Talisman, is Godwin's St. Leon, in miniature, and done with more delicate colours. There is just enough of the supernatural about them to work out the moral, (which, by-the-bye, is none,) produce much comic effect, and keep the attention sustainedly awake. The sort of optimist ethics that the author would inculcate, proves too much, and is consequently worth nothing. Acute penetration is only another voice, and one but little inferior in efficacy to that supposed to come from the magical ruby. Is it then unserviceable, or, if used, injurious, to human happiness? Both Godwin and our author have, in this respect, fallen into error. Great gifts require great prudence in the management of them; but yet, if the soul be a possession worth cultivating, they must be instrumental to happiness of the very highest order. However, this is a pleasant, and able story, full of archness, and abounds in much just delineation of character. We wish that the author had worked out the moral of his narrative into happiness, instead of misery. "Peter Snook," a tale of the city, follows, and is farcical and amusing. The author here has done extremely well without the aid of supernatural agency. His characters are strongly marked and individualized. It is a good hit. "Follow your Nose," has nothing but its quaintness to recommend it. "Gaspar Wanbrenner," is too very a cur to be amusing. "The Devil," is an ordinary wood-devil, and so we dismiss him. "The Lodging-house bewitched," is very well worked up, and a picture to the very life of those who are content to share, and boast not the holding of a house. The good landlady finds herself bewitched by the worst of all witches—rapacity, and incapacity. She loses her lodgers, her house becomes empty, and she thinks the devil's in it. No very uncommon mistake of that large class, the class of over-reachers. This author writes with facility, and a peculiarity, that perhaps he dignifies with the loftier title of originality. His works are pleasant reading, and that is quite sufficient to insure them to be generally read.

*The Book of the Nursery: Precepts for managing Infants, and for the prevention and domestic treatment of the Diseases incidental to Childhood.* By WALTER C. DENDY. Whitaker, Treacher, and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

The gentleman who has written this meritorious little book is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for the diseases of children; we mention this for the satisfaction of many motherly good souls, who are apt to be biassed by the pomp of authority and the sound of a name, and think a prescription the more effective in proportion to the reputation of the prescriber. But the merits of this work depend upon its intrinsic utility; the rules are laid clearly down, and are devoid of any thing like technical jargon; they cannot be misunderstood, and are consonant to reason and the laws of nature. The publication of this little treatise is a benefit, the value of which can hardly be sufficiently estimated. More depends upon the fostering care of the nurse and mother, as regards the future happiness of man, than on any thing less universal than the Divine Providence. That that fostering care should be judicious, is a national concern: that it may become so, all should study this book, and instal it in their nurseries as an indispensable piece of furniture—not for the sake of ornament, (though it is produced very ornamentally,) but for its great utility, and thousands will hereafter receive the benefit of this advice.

*Report of His Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the Administration and Practical operation of the Poor Laws.* Published by Authority. B. Fellows, Ludgate Hill.

Who that has his country's welfare at heart will fail to study this? There is no man, however exalted, to whom it is not a duty to master the contents of this volume, nor so humble, but that acquaintance with it will do him essential service. We think that the gentlemen employed on the commission have gone judiciously and temperately about the work, and have certainly produced a very lucid report, that must startle every person who has even the smallest stake in the country. We cannot here write an article on the poor laws. Parliament in the present session are about to grapple with this formidable subject, but we fear that they will fail in their attempts; for it is, in our opinion, just such a question, upon which numbers can never agree, and a paring off a little here, and a little there, to produce such uniformity of opinion as to ensure the passing of the measure, will destroy the benefit of whatever is proposed. We are of an opinion, that a discussion of this subject will involve the question of the currency; for it is plain, that either the large capitalist, or the miserable pauper must cease to fecundize, the one in his money transactions, or the other in his progeny. They are the two extremes of the social compact, and point in deadly opposition to each other. The most reasonable advice that we can give to our countrymen, is to study patiently and diligently this work, to make up their minds cautiously, to remember in their decision that the dicta of justice is that of humanity, and that, in short, we ought not to be more heartless to each other, than are the starving crew of a ship; and, we have no doubt that there will be found amply enough for us all, without the destruction of any single right, or the invasion of one particle of property.

*History of England, by Hume and Smollett; with a continuation, by the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D.* Vol. II. A. J. Valpy, M.A., Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

This second volume contains the memorable and heroic life of the lion-hearted Richard, and finishes with Edward the Third. In all outward appearances it is a fac-simile of the first volume, and, as the merits of the author are well known to the public, remarks of ours would be, on that subject, quite superfluous. The engravings that accompany the volume are good, and form a very pleasing embellishment. Indeed, the portraits in general deserve great praise; and we believe them to be, if not authentic likenesses of our earliest kings, at least the best that can be procured, and generally pass current as very fair representations of those whose brows were once encircled by the English crown.

*A Catechism of Botany; or Natural History of the Vegetable Kingdom. Illustrated by Engravings.* By WILLIAM RHIND. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; Simpkin and Marshall, London.

This is one of the short and pleasant cuts to knowledge with which the press so beneficially abounds. It is, as it should be, cheap; and thus, as its contents are useful and perspicuous, ensuring for itself an extensive circulation. There is really a great quantity of letter-press condensed in this little book. We recommend it to schools and private families as a good preparative to a more universal study of the science of which it treats.

*Lays and Legends of various Nations, illustrative of their Traditions, popular Literature, Manners, Customs, and Superstitions.* By WILLIAM J. THOMS, author of the English Prose Romances. George Cowie, 312, Strand.

This is a very pleasing little affair. Hackneyed as the phrase is, we will use it for once, and say, that it is, quite refreshing to the feelings. The perusal brings back the tide of youth into our veins, and we have again faint longings for marbles, and rob retrospective bird's nests. We exceedingly admire the simplicity of diction adopted by the author. Had he attempted to have turned the tales into fine writing, the charm of them would have been totally lost. We shall have an unsatisfied longings until we have read the second Number.

*Solitary Hours.* By HARTLEY LLOYD. Baldwin and Craddock, Paternoster Row.

A few stray feathers that have fallen from the wing of the muse, carefully picked up. Some half dozen versified prettinesses, well fitted to circulate in the author's social circle—a splash among the minnows—and we have duly characterized this very little book and its contents. There is amusement in it for the present, and promise for the future.

*Family Classical Library.* No. LI. Published by A. J. Valpy, M.A. Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

This number contains the Sixth Volume of *Livy*, translated by George Baker, Esq., A.M., and well sustains the reputation that this undertaking has so justly acquired. This volume is particularly interesting, as it embraces that memorable and eventful epoch in which the Roman and Carthaginian powers struggled for supremacy, and Hannibal, perhaps the greatest general that ever existed, with a force so apparently inadequate, defied the Roman Legions, and, seated in the heart of Italy, conquered thier armies, nor was himself conquered until his army became acclimated, and by luxurious living were, to all military purposes, Roman itself. We need not again repeat our recommendations. The work has an established reputation, and has already become a favourite with the public.

*Review of Men and Manners in America.* By the author of "Cyril Thornton," Reprinted from the North American Review. John Miller, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

As this brochure extremely coincides with our opinion already expressed on Mr. Hamilton's work, our readers will not be surprised at our recommending it for general perusal. We naturally like to see our notions corroborated, though we certainly should not, and did not, give vent to them in a manner quite so decided as our author has done. However, it is all very well, out of the opposition of argument truth will spring.

#### LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Hippopathology: a Systematic Treatise on the Disorders and Lameness of the Horse, with their modern and most approved Methods of Cure,* by W. Percivall, Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. 6d. (to be completed in 3 vols.)

*The Life, Character, and Literary Labours of Samuel Drew, A. M., by his eldest Son.* 8vo. 12s.

The Georgics of Virgil, with Notes, critical and explanatory, by John Walker, A.B.; to which is subjoined Martyn's English Translation. 8vo. 6s.

A Memoir of the Life of Lady Jane Grey; addressed chiefly to Young Persons, fcp. 8vo. 4s.

An Address to the Nobility and Landed Proprietors of Great Britain and Ireland on Agricultural Distress, by a London Merchant. 8vo. 3s.

Tiptree Races, a Comic Punning Poem, by "C. C." Great Totham, Essex. 12mo. 6s.

Faust, a Tragedy, by J. W. Goethe; translated into English Verse, with Notes, &c. by John S. Blackie. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Practical Notes made during a Tour in Canada, by Adam Ferguson, 2d edition; to which is added, Notes made during a Second Visit. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Practical Notes made during a Second Visit to Canada. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Practical Irrigator and Drainer, by George Stephens. 8vo. 3d edition. 8s. 6d.

Pratt's Law of Watching and Lighting. 12mo. 3s.

Illustrations to the Pilgrims of the Rhine. Folio proofs, 2l. 2s.; India proofs, 3l. 3s.; before letters, 4l. 4s.; with etchings, 5l. 5s.

Tarver's French Phraseology. 12mo. 3s.

Stebbing's Diamond Prayer, with Illustrations. 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. roan.

Aikin's Natural History of the Year. 6th edition, 2s. 6d.

On Glorying in Christ; two Sermons, by B. W. Noel, B. A. 18mo. 2s.

The Haven of the Sea; a Series of Discourses to Fishermen, &c. by J. R. Cooper, of Emsworth. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth; 2s. sewed.

The Nicomachian Ethics of Aristotle, edited and illustrated by T. W. Lancaster, M.A. 8vo. 14s.

Our Town, or Rough Sketches of Character, Manners, &c. by Peregrine Reedpen. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Recollections of a Naval Life, by Capt. James Scott, R.N. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Finden's Gallery of the Graces. Royal 8vo. half-morocco, 1l. 13s.; royal 4to. proofs, 2l. 12s. 6d.; India, 3l. 5s.

Trip to Greenwich Fair, illustrated by R. Cruikshank. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

National Lyrics and Songs for Music, by Felicia Hemans. 12mo. 8s. 6d.

Explanatory and Practical Comments, Vol. II. Romans to Revelations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Account of the Caves of Ballybunian, County of Kerry, by W. Ainsworth, Esq. 8vo. 4s.

Hartley Lloyd's Solitary Hours. 4s.

Works of Burns, by A. Cunningham. Vol. III. 5s.

Jobson on the Teeth. 8vo. 12s.

Chambers's Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Miscellaneous Works of W. Cowper, with Notes, &c., by J. S. Memes, LL.D. Vol. I. 7s.

Sermons, by the Rev. F. Fell. 7s.

#### LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

The new Novel, "Speculation," by the author of "Traits and Traditions of Portugal," is, we understand, nearly ready for publication. The talent and success of Miss Pardoe's *first* work on Portugal, which has, we observe, already reached a second edition, will induce us to look with considerable expectation to her *first* novel. Miss Pardoe possesses all the requisites for a successful writer, and we have no doubt she will become one.

We are glad to find that the talented novel of "Cecil Hyde," which we had lately the pleasure of recommending to the attention of our readers, is preparing for a second edition.

A new work, entitled "The Deformed," from the pen of a new and highly gifted writer, is in the press, and may be expected early in the present month.

Lays and Legends of France, being the Second Number of Mr. W. J. Thoms' National Lays and Legends. The Third Number, containing Lays and Legends of Ireland, will be ready on the 1st May.

The Artificer's Complete Lexicon. By John Bewick, Engineer.

A Series of "Lives of Celebrated Naturalists," has been a considerable time in preparation for the Edinburgh Cabinet Library. The First Volume will speedily appear, containing Lives of Eminent Zoologists, from Aristotle to Linnaeus inclusive, with an Introductory View of the Study of Natural History and the Progress of Zoology. The Second Volume will be devoted to the more remarkable Writers in the same department, from Pallas, Brisson, and Buffon, down to Cuvier, and will conclude with Remarks on the present state of the Science. It is intended to offer to the Public similar Memoirs of the principal Cultivators of Botany, Mineralogy, and Geology; so that the Series will form a useful Introduction to the study of those branches of knowledge; while the biographical narratives, independently of their scientific details, will embody a fund of general information which cannot fail to prove extremely interesting to all classes of readers.

In Imperial 4to., with Ten Coloured Plates, to be completed in Ten Parts. Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By J. Forbes Royle, Esq. F.L.S. and G.S., M.R.A.S., &c. &c.

We have to announce a Work, entitled the "Duties of Mankind," by Silvio Pellico, the author of "Ten Years' Imprisonment," "Francesco da Rimini," and other popular works; with Biographical Notices of the Writer, and numerous additions to his "Ten Years' Imprisonment," by his fellow-captive, Maroncelli. Translated by Thomas Roscoe.

The Modern Cambist; or, Manual of Foreign Exchanges. Second Edition. By William Tate.

A New System of Commercial Arithmetic. By William Tate, jun.

Parts I. and II. of the Second Edition of "The Architectural Director," greatly Enlarged, with a complete Glossary of Architecture. By John Billington, Architect.

Wesleyan Takings; or Sketches of Ministerial Character, containing Notices of a series of eminent Preachers, with remarks on their distinctive peculiarities and excellencies, in matter, style, and manner; the whole designed to furnish useful hints to young ministers.

The Researches on Fossil Bones; a complete Translation, Illustrated, of Cuvier's celebrated Work.

Analysis of the Defective State of Turnpike Roads and Turnpike Securities; with Suggestions for their Improvement, by F. Philips.

A Dictionary of the Terms employed by the French in Anatomy, Physiology, &c. by S. Palmer, M.D.

A Popular Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects, serving also as a Sequel to the "Introduction to Entomology" of the Rev. W. Kirby and W. Spence, Esq.: comprising an Account of the Habits and Transformations of the different Families: and a Synopsis of the British, and a Notice of the more remarkable Exotic Genera. Illustrated with several Hundred Figures, some of them coloured after Nature. By J. O. Westwood. F. L. S. &c.

An Address to the Nobility and Landed Proprietors of Great Britain and Ireland, on the Distressed State of the Agricultural Population, and the Baneful Effects of Absenteeism; in which are displayed the Benefits arising from small Allotments of Land. By a London Merchant.

Necessity of a Commutation of Tithes, and the Means of rendering the Soil of the British Islands capable of abundantly supporting twice the amount of their present Population. Addressed to the Right Hon. Viscount Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. By T. A. Knight, Esq. F.R.S. and F.L.S. and President of the Horticultural Society of London.

Sixteen Discourses on the Liturgical Services of the Church of England. By the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, M.A. 1 vol. 12mo.

## FINE ARTS.

*Finden's Gallery of the Graces. A Series of Portrait Sketches, engraved by the most Eminent Artists, from Original Pictures. Under the Superintendence of W. and E. FINDEN. With Poetical Illustrations by T. K. HERVEY, Esq. Charles Tilt, Fleet Street.*

This number, the eleventh, opens with the portrait of Gertrude of Wyoming. It is drawn by J. Wright, and engraved by Fyal. The engraving is clearly done,

with a free touch, and an unclouded, even grain. The design does not quite come up to our idea of the gentle Wyoming. The whole figure appears too large, and a little evarse. The features of themselves are full of the expression of thought, and the eye is life itself; but yet—we will not be cavillers, but turn to Margarita, and having her now under our eye, we shall be loth again to lose her. It is by Stone, and engraved by Mote. There are some faces in which the beauty always looks young. This is one of them. It is all softness, all tenderness, and all woman. Yet it has the softness of the soul, the tenderness of the heart, and the vivacity so pleasing, when so feminine. We adore this countenance in its smile, and yet we feel that it can riot in a hearty laugh. The costume is rich, elegant, and appropriate; and the engraver has nobly seconded the painter. Margarita is a grace. The attendant verses seem to have caught inspiration from their subject. Ederline, the next portrait, will not generally please. It is too much shadowed. Had we accessories to keep up the illusion, and satisfy the mind as to the manner in which the effect was produced, we should then feel pleasure in contemplating this dark beauty. But almost universal shade, relieved sparingly by strong catch lights, though often most effective in a composition, look very dingy in a portrait. However, the drawing is good, and the expression in accordance with the beautiful lines of Professor Wilson.

We now proceed to notice number twelve, which contains, first, the Gleaner, by Landseer, engraved by Fyall. It is natural and spirited; the hair in particular is most judiciously arranged, and gives the head, which would else have had a vulgar air, an appearance almost classical. Weariness is well expressed by the attitude. The Dreamer we will pass over in silence—we will not disturb her. "*Nihil nisi,*" &c. may be as well said of the sleeping as of the dead. The last, "Emily," claims our admiration. It is one of those holy, heaven-possessed, Milton-like countenances, that ought to be approached only with sentiment, and which passion should not dare to look upon. Such a face and figure, we should imagine to belong to the devoted daughter of some aged pastor, and would be seen to most advantage supporting the trembling steps of her white-haired father along the lofty aisles of a cathedral, after the holy man had just given to his congregation the parting benediction. Miss Landon's verses are mere nursery rhymes, compared to the intensity of feeling that a study of this engraving may engender. It is designed by Parvis, and well engraved by Adecock.

*Landscape Illustrations of the Bible, consisting of Views of the most Remarkable Places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. From finished Drawings, by STANFIELD, TURNER, &c. Engraved by the FINDENS. With Descriptions of the Plates, by the Rev. Mr. HORNE, B.D. John Murray, Albemarle Street; and Charles Tilt, Fleet Street.*

The first plate of this, the first number, presents us with a view of the snow-crowned peak of Mount Arrarat, rising into and above the clouds from a vast plain. We have a rainbow very characteristically spanning nearly the whole of the view: the showery and dispersing clouds suit well with the magnificence of the scene, the principal features of which are so wild and vast. This mountain, which is 1500 feet higher than Montblanc, though often attempted, was never ascended till an Englishman conquered all difficulties. The second plate represents the Valley of the Brook Kedron—a sweet moonlight scene, and tenderly engraved. The Dead Sea, Jericho, and the mouth of the Jordan, follow—with the Mountain of Moab in the distance—a view replete with interest. Tadmor in the Desert, drawn by Stanfield, is a striking representation of magnificence in ruins. This place is better known by the name of Palmyra: there have been many accounts published of the vastness and splendour of these remains. Altogether this number keeps the promise of the prospectus to the eye, and that is every thing, yet the heart cannot remain wholly unmoved in contemplating this offering of the arts at the shrine of piety. The success of the undertaking is undoubted.

*A Series of Heads, after the Antique, illustrative of the Ideal Beauty of the Greeks, and designed as a Drawing Book for Advanced Pupils. Drawn and Executed in Stone. By BENJAMIN RICHARD GREEN. Rawney and Co. Rathbone Place.*

This, the third number of Mr. Green's useful labours, introduces us to the Bacchus in the Louvre. This is the God of the exquisite Falernian, or of the modern cham-

page. Elegant, joyous, and spiritualized ; and no farther sensual than a keen sense of the beautiful implies. The graining is manipulated with the usual softness and regularity of this clever lithographist. The Ariadne, from the Capitoline Museum, is an elegant countenance, and forcibly relieved in the engraving by a judicious distribution of light and shade. The Farnese Hercules is a fine specimen of massive strength. This is an excellent model for the young artist to copy. We will not say much about the Faun ; it is an animated but distorted countenance. We do not recollect the physiognomy of the original in the British Museum ; but we should judge that it was a correct portrait. Mr. Green has done, and will do much to diffuse a correct taste, and a love for the arts among the youth of the present generation.

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### THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE have been two causes operating against manufacturing industry, and a third checking the execution of orders in the woollen trade. This paper has nothing to do with polities, and therefore we only look at the Trades' Unions as influencing commercial affairs, and in that point of view, they have given great cause for uneasiness. The letters we have seen upon this important subject, since our last publication, are well calculated to make the most thoughtless turn their attention to them, for they come from all quarters, and from every class of individuals, who by their capital and enterprize, give an impetus to commercial industry. That these unions must ultimately destroy themselves by the very effects of their own machinery, is more than probable ; but the mischief they have done, and are doing, to the trade of the country, is incalculable. It is useless to notice the various trades that have, in different parts of the kingdom, *struck*, as the technical term is, because every trade is in danger of this circumstance occurring at any moment, and thereby the stability of the commercial relations of the empire is in constant jeopardy of being shaken. The immediate danger of these unions is, that whilst they exist in their present organization, capital is not under the controul of its legitimate owners, because a movement of the unions can render all its influences ineffectual in a moment. So long as artizans continue at work, orders are executed in due course ; but the impression on the part of masters is, that they are acting under the sufferance of their workmen, and that all operations are subservient to the caprice of the unionists. In this state of things, it is not to be expected that enterprize can proceed freely ; indeed, we have known it to have been checked in various instances since Christmas, in consequence of the apprehensions of capitalists of these unions.

The other general cause that has impeded the progress of commercial transactions, is the continued dispute between the government of the United States and the National Bank. In consequence of it, the orders for manufactured goods for America are nearly suspended. The latest advices from that country represent the financial panic as in some degree abated, but it is still extensive ; and the opinion of all persons most conversant with the subject, is, that irritation and embarrassment will continue to the close of the Bank charter, which has yet two years to run. There is an opinion very prevalent, that the financial difficulties in the United States will, in a short time, be extensively and severely felt in this country. As far as our experience goes, this is an erroneous impression, and in a very few words we will say why we think so. An occurrence of so much importance to the trade of the United States, cannot fail to be felt here ; it has been experienced, and seriously, in diminished orders for the American market ; but it has produced nothing like a panic, and, in our view of the case, it is not likely to do so. Manufacturers, we be-

lieve, have acted with due caution in this instance, and have not attempted to force sales. They have in consequence from day to day seen their returns decrease. This produces, we admit, great inconvenience; but not that extensive mischief that will amount to serious commercial embarrassment. The operation of diminished sales for the American market has been gradual, and its result has been experienced from day to day. If goods had been forced upon the market, and when the time for payment had arrived, remittances did not come, then we will admit, that nothing would have been more probable than that commercial embarrassment of a serious and extensive nature would have occurred in this country. As it is, we cannot apprehend any difficulty arising out of commercial affairs in the United States, beyond that which diminished sales have produced.

We have before had occasion to refer to the high price of raw materials, in connexion with the sale of manufactured goods. Other raw materials have long since found their level, but the excitement in the wool trade has continued. About six weeks since the high price of wool checked the manufacture; but the orders from the continent coming in very freely at that period, the suspension was short, and the increased charges submitted to. The spring orders are now nearly executed, the Americans are still out of the market, and the consequence is, that purchasers of manufactured goods are not very eager in making bargains, and therefore fix lower limits, which, at the present advance in the raw market, cannot be complied with. This circumstance has caused considerable depression in the market for manufactured goods.

The commercial public have had their attention attracted to the late extraordinary proceedings at the Company's sale of teas at the India House. So much has been said and written upon the subject, that we do not deem it necessary to do more than state, in reference to it, that the wholesale dealers in the tea trade considered themselves aggrieved at the conduct of the directors, for increasing their declaration to nine millions of pounds, when, as they assert, a direct pledge was given that the declarations should only amount to six and a half millions. In consequence of this difference of opinion, between the trade and the directors, the former deputed one of their body to bid for all the lots as they were put up, with an understanding that no competition would be offered to this individual by any one. This arrangement went on for the first three days of the sale, and the black teas that were sold under it went at the low price of 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Subsequently disputes arose among the trade themselves, and the biddings became open, when the Congous sold from 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2s. 6d., and the sale proceeded regularly with them and other descriptions.

The circumstances to which we have alluded have been heavy drags upon manufacturing industry; but the steady home demand, and the extensive continental orders that have been constantly arriving, have produced a great effect upon the national trade, which, looking at it upon the broad scale, has been flourishing throughout the present year. The commercial relations of the continent appear to be in a satisfactory position, and likely to give activity to British manufacturers. The state of affairs in the Peninsula is not calculated for mercantile enterprize; but France, and the whole of Germany, are enjoying considerable commercial animation; and orders have come in freely from the East of Europe within the last month, although it might be imagined that political events would have an unfavourable influence upon the progress of business. Whatever orders are executed are upon a solid basis, and taking the whole scope of the subject into consideration, we should say, that the affairs of trade look favourable, if they are but left to work freely.

## PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Wednesday, 26th of March.

## ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 217, half.—Indian Ditto, 257, half, 8 half.—Consols, 91 one-eighth, quarter.—Ditto Account, 91 one-quarter, three-eighths.—New Three and a Half Per Cents. 98, one-quarter, three-eighths.—India Bonds, 30, 2.—Exchequer Bills, 53, 4.

## FOREIGN STOCKS.

Belgian, 99 half, 100.—Brazil, 73 half, 4.—Columbian, 25 one-quarter, three-quarters.—Danish, 74 half, 5 half.—Dutch, 97 one-eighth, three-eighths.—Ditto, Two and a Half, 50 one-

eighth.—Greek Anglo, 112, 113.—Ditto French, 100, 1.—Ditto, Russian 100, 1.—Mexican, 38 three-quarters, 9 quarter.—Portuguese, 55 half three-quarters.—Russian 104 half.—Spanish 31 2.

## SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican, 7 half, 8 half.—Bolano, 130, 5.—Brazil, 59 half, 60 half.—Columbian, 9 half, 10 half.—Delmonte, 37 half, 8 half.—United Mexicans, 7 half, 8 half.—British Iron, 32 half, 3 half.—Canada, 49, 50.—Irish Provincial Bank, 42 half, 3.—General Steam Navigation, 14 half, 15 half.

**MONEY MARKET REPORT.**—The attention of operatives in the funds has continued to be attracted towards Peninsular Bonds, which have been subjected to extensive fluctuations, without any cause to justify them, beyond the spirit of speculation, for there have been no political events to influence the price. Within the last fortnight, Spanish Bonds have been as low as 28 one-quarter, three-eighths; and Portuguese 60 one-quarter, three-eighths, and why the one should be five per cent., and the other three per cent. above that quotation now, can only be accounted for in the spirit of speculation that is afloat. Nothing further is known respecting the long-talked-of Spanish loan, and recognition of the Cortes Bonds. There has been a report very prevalent on the Money Market, for several days, that a new loan for Holland will be required. From inquiries we have made, we believe it to be correct, but we apprehend the whole will be taken at Amsterdam. It is stated that the amount will be forty-two millions of florins, or three and a half millions sterling. The circumstance caused a decline, for a few days, in Dutch stock in this market, but it has recovered, for we understand that the unemployed capital at Amsterdam will readily take the loan, and this circumstance has rendered holders of it firm. About ten days since money was rather scarce, and the consequence was, a decline in Consols to 90 three-eighths, half; but subsequently, orders to purchase them arrived from the country bankers, and they advanced to their present price. It is currently reported in the city, that it is the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the Four per Cents. to Three and a Half, and pay off the dissentients.

## BANKRUPTS.

FROM FEBRUARY 18, TO MARCH 21, 1834, INCLUSIVE.

**Feb. 18.**—H. Grimsdale, High Wycombe, innkeeper.—J. Jay, Webeck Street, upholsterer.—H. and L. Jacobs, Mansell Street, glass dealers.—C. Percival, Whitechapel High Street, oilman.—T. Waring, Little Windmill Street, builder.—I. Brightwen, South Place, Finsbury, veterinary surgeon.—R. Shaw, Lyme Regis, Norfolk, corn merchant.—T. Buckell, Newport, Hampshire, surgeon.—R. Roberts, Carmarthen, draper.—J. Wigan, Bristol, scrivener.—W. Richmond, Tynemouth, Northumberland, ship owner.—A. Vaudry, Manchester, rectifier.—T. Benson, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, grocer.—C. Fox, Manchester, artists' colourman.—F. Cooke, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer.—J. Fletcher and G. F. Pattison, Manchester, hosiers.—W. Kent, Plymouth, brewer.—J. Braddock, Macclesfield, hatter.—J. F. Corbett, Worcester, coal merchant.—J. Watson, Jun., Rotherham, iron plate manufacturer.

**Feb. 21.**—L. P. C. Hansen, Clink Street, coal merchant.—J. Romanis, Gracechurch Street, hosier.—G. Upton, Boroughbridge, scrivener.—W. W. Bailey, Quarndon, Derbyshire, commission agent.—J. Whalley, Lockwood, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. Willins, Warwick, broker.

**Feb. 23.**—J. Hayward, Queen Anne Street, Portland Place, builder.—R. Heale, Mincing

Lane, grocer.—G. Betts, Charles Street, Grosvenor Square, upholsterer.—J. and G. White, Kentish Town, coach proprietors.—T. Shaw, Charlsworth, Derbyshire, cotton spinner.—G. F. Watts, Bath, money scrivener.—M. Samuel, Liverpool, merchant.—R. Atkinson, Huddersfield, cloth manufacturer.

**Feb. 28.**—J. H. Lemon, New Street, Whitechapel, millwright.—T. Connell, John's Mews, Little James Street, coach maker.—G. Haynes, Trinity Street, Southwark, victualler.—J. Farmer, Putney, chemist.—P. Sambell, Truro, Cornwall, timber merchant.—T. Keuning, Birmingham, fire irons manufacturer.—E. Wilde, Royston, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—T. Tapley, Jun., Torrin, Devonshire, woollen draper.—H. Perkins, Reading, Berkshire, corn dealer.—John and Joseph Keep, Nottingham, grocers.—J. Hone, Northampton, hatter.

**March 4.**—T. C. Henderson, New Bond Street, dealer in dressing-cases.—J. Kidder, Strand, silversmith.—A. Sillito, Macclesfield Street, City Road, wharfinger.—F. H. Hemming and T. Monkhouse, St. Paul's Church Yard, lacemen.—W. Keay, Birmingham, victualler.—R. Meanley, Great Barr, Staffordshire, farmer.—J. Heygate, Mansfield, Notts, cotton spinner.—B. K. Walker, Huddersfield, grocer.—W. J. Lewis, Trosymarian, Anglesey, merchant.—C. Christopherson, Brighton, printer.

—R. Holt and J. Givens, Monk Wearmouth, brewers.—W. Bird, Fareham, Hampshire, builder.—B. Eyre, Huddersfield, innkeeper.

**March 7.**—W. Greenwood, Farringdon Street, linen draper.—R. P. Staples, Mexico, merchant.—R. Moore, Bath, linen draper.—G. W. Roberts, Finch Lane, merchant.—S. Allen, Sen., Birmingham, hotel keeper.—J. Tapley, Jun., Torr, Devonshire, woollen draper.—T. Taylor, Cowley, Oxon, baker.—D. Hardle, Manchester, merchant.

**March 11.**—J. Nuttall, Birmingham, grocer.—J. F. Prescott, High Street, Marylebone, painter.—R. Litson, Laystall Street, Holborn, victualler.—H. Fuller, St. Matthew's Place, Hackney Road, surgeon.—J. M. Connorton, Shad Thames, mast maker.—E. Ashenden and T. C. Baker, Sittingbourne, Kent, brick makers.—W. Swales, Great Portland Street, silk mercer.—T. Ely, Mark Lane, commission agent.—J. T. Twells, Tamworth, draper.—T. Wilson, Manchester, joiner.—H. G. Drewe, Swansea, coal merchant.—J. Burrows, Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham, victualler.—J. and W. M'Conochie, Liverpool, stone masons.—T. Collier, Holywell, Flintshire, hatter.—J. Tapley, Torr, Devon, woollen draper.—H. Mann, Beccles, Suffolk, linen draper.—C. Coupland, Leek, Stafford, money scrivener.—R. Todd, Liverpool, merchant.

**March 14.**—W. R. Turner, Great Dover Road, carver and gilder.—J. Smith, Sun Tavern Fields, hosier.—J. Richardson and R. Mansfield, Brownlow Street, tailors.—T. Payne, Old Quebec Street, dealer in horses.—R. Clark, High Holborn, woollen draper.—A. T.

Tanner, Howford Buildings, bill broker.—J. Howard, Ripon, scrivener.—S. Critchfield, Norwich, haberdasher.—B. Thomas, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, merchant.—J. Parry, Leeds, hatter.—E. Pownall, Ipswich, money scrivener.—T. Shaw, and B. Wild, Charlesworth, cotton spinners.—H. Staniforth, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.—L. Perez, Brightelmstone, print-seller.

**March 18.**—F. Parry, Brighton, tailor.—T. Warland, Steward Street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer.—G. Stocker, High Street, Whitechapel, grocer.—E. Knowles, Barking, grocer.—J. Cawthorn, Walworth, oilman.—S. Garner, Wallasey, Cheshire, innkeeper.—P. Low, Upton, Cheshire, merchant.—T. Wright, Northallerton, victualler.—J. Jones, Plassnewydd, Carmarthen, cattle salesman.—T. Jenson, Coventry, druggist.—P. Clarke, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.—J. Parr, Hartlebury, Worcester, corn dealer.—T. Jones, Birmingham, collar maker.—H. Wight, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, grocer.—D. Watkeys, Swansea.

**March 21.**—J. Smith, Old Kent Road, coach proprietor.—H. Capper, Strand, grocer.—F. Miller, St. Albans, victualler.—E. B. Gibbon, Farringdon Street, wine merchant.—W. J. B. Hammond, Upper Thames Street, iron merchant.—W. Pymar, Newgate Street, tobacconist.—W. Goff, Wantage, Berkshire, tailor.—J. Sharp, Liverpool, victualler.—W. Horrocks, Liverpool, corn miller.—A. Johnson, Southport, Lancashire, draper.—W. Cowan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.—R. H. Slagg, Swinton, Yorkshire, steel manufacturer.

#### MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude 51° 37' 32" N. Longitude 3° 51" West of Greenwich.

The warmth of the day is observed by means of a Thermometer exposed to the North in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by a horizontal self-registering Thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the Barometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1834.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
Feb.					
23	41-51	30.31-30.13	S.W.		Rain at times from a general cloud.
24	43-51	30.14-30.23	S.W.		General cloud; rain in the afternoon.
25	36-40	30.33 30.35	S.W.	,025	Clear.
26	28-51	30.35-30.25	S.W.		Clear, except the morning.
27	30-53	30.00 30.06	S.W.		General cloud.
28	42-51	30.05-30.12	S.W.		General cloud, rain at times.
March					
1	41-53	30.14-30.19	S.W.	,1	Generally clear.
2	42-53	30.25-30.29	S.W.		Generally clear.
3	43-53	30.31-30.25	S.W.		Generally clear.
4	42-52	30.10-29.97	S.W.		Generally clear, except the morning.
5	46-57	29.74-29.50	S.W.		General cloud, rain in the afternoon.
6	42-50	29.47-29.61	S.W.	,1	Generally clear.
7	36-54	30.06-30.25	S.W.		Generally cloudy, rain at times.
8	40-55	30.29-30.31	S.W.		Clear.
9	40-55	30.32-30.34	W.	,025	Clear.
10	41-56	30.37 30.40	N.W.		Clear.
11	40-57	30.41-30.42	S.W.		Clear.
12	31-53	30.42-30.35	S.E.		General cloud, rain at times.
13	39-49	30.31-30.26	E. & S.	,025	Except the evening, cloudy.
14	28-51	30.29-30.34	N.E.		Clear.
15	31-52	30.39-30.43	N.E.		Clear.
16	30-49	Stat. 30.47	N.E.		Generally clear.
17	31-48	30.45-30.46	N.E.		Clear.
18	29-47	30.46-30.48	N.E.		Clear.
19	24-47	30.48-30.43	N. E. & E.		Clear.
20	33-46	30.39-30.38	N.E.		Cloudy, a few drops of rain in the afternoon.
21	24-47	30.35-30.24	N.E. & S.E.		General cloud.
22	39-49	30.16-30.04	S. b. W.		General cloud, rain in the evening.

Edmonton.

April 1834.—VOL. IX.—NO. XXXVI.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

B

## NEW PATENTS.

W. T. Yates, of John Street, Cambridge Heath, Middlesex, Engineer, for certain improvements in boilers for steam-engines and other uses. January 23rd, 6 months.

W. Garrod, of Davenham, Chester, Gentleman, for improvements in manufacturing salt. January 25th, 6 months.

N. Arnott, of Bedford Square, Middlesex, Esq. for certain improvements on metallic pens and on penholders. January 25th, 6 months.

B. Hick, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, Engineer, for certain improvements in locomotive steam-carriages, parts of which improvements are applicable to ordinary carriages, and to steam-engines employed for other uses. January 25th, 6 months.

G. A. Miller, of No. 179, Piccadilly, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, Middlesex, Wax-Chandler, for an improvement in lamps. February 6th, 2 months.

B. Dobson, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, Machinist, and J. Sulcliff and R. Threlfall, both of the same place, Mechanics, for certain improvements in machinery for roving and spinning cotton and other fibrous materials. February 6th, 4 months.

J. F. V. Gerard, of Redmond's Row, Mile End, Middlesex, for certain improvements in the means of finishing silks, woollen cloths, stuffs, and other substances requiring heat and pressure. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. February 8th, 6 months.

W. S. Gillett, of Guildford Street, Middlesex, Esq. for certain improvements in guns and other small arms. February 8th, 6 months.

W. Marr, of No. 33, Bread Street, in the City of London, Ironmonger, for an improved method of making and manufacturing of all kinds of copper, iron, tin, and other metal safes and boxes and repositories, with metal and mineral, and other means so as to afford the most perfect security against fire to deeds, documents, and property contained therein. February 13th, 6 months.

S. Hall, of Basford, Nottingham, Cotton Manufacturer, for improvements in steam-engines. February 13th, 6 months.

T. Griffiths, of Birmingham, Warwick, Tin Plate Worker, for an improvement in the manufacture of tea-kettles and other articles, now usually made of copper, copper tinned, or plated iron tinned, or other metal or metals. February 15th, 2 months.

M. Berry, of 66, Chancery Lane, in the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, Middlesex, Engineer and Mechanical Draftsman, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for shaping and forming metal into bolts, rivets, nails, and other articles, parts of which improvements are also applicable to other useful purposes. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. February 19th, 4 months.

J. Smith, of Deanstone Works, in the Parish of Kilmadock, Perth, Cotton Spinner, for certain improvements in machinery used in the preparing and spinning of cotton, flax, wool, and other fibrous substances. February 20th, 6 months.

G. Haden, of Trowbridge, Wilts, Engineer, for certain improvements in the machinery applicable to the manufacturing of woollen cloth. February 24th, 2 months.

## HISTORICAL REGISTER.

## POLITICAL JOURNAL.—APRIL 1, 1834.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 17.—The Factories' Regulation Amendment Act was read a third time and passed.

Feb. 18.—The Turnpike Acts' Continuance Bill was brought from the Commons, and read a first time.—Their Lordships adjourned till Thursday.

Feb. 20.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the Factories' Regulation Act Amendment Bill.

Feb. 21.—The Turnpike Acts' Continuance Bill went through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.—Their Lordships adjourned till Tuesday.

Feb. 25.—Nothing of importance.—Adjourned till Thursday.

Feb. 27.—Several petitions were presented from different places for enforcing a better observance of the Sabbath, for removing the grievances of Dissenters, and for the renewal of the Labour-rate Act.

March 3.—Lord Wynford gave notice, that on Monday next he would introduce a Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath.—Several Bills were forwarded a stage, after which their Lordships adjourned.

March 4.—Nothing of consequence.

March 6.—Lord Wynford brought in a Bill to render judgments for debt obtained in the Irish Courts effectual in England, and judgments for debt obtained in the English Courts effectual in Ireland, without the necessity of commencing fresh proceedings. The Bill, which met with the approbation of the Lord Chancellor, was read a first time.

March 7.—The House was entirely occupied with petitions, chiefly from Dissenters, complaining of grievances. One from a Baptist congregation of Lincoln, prayed for the separation of the Church from the State.—Adjourned to Monday.

March 10.—Numerous Petitions were presented from Dissenters, praying for the redress of grievances.

March 11.—Petitions were presented from Dissenters, praying for relief, for the better observance of the Sabbath, and against the abuse of patronage in the Church of Scotland.

March 13.—The Sugar Duties' Bill, and the Warwick Disfranchisement Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

March 14.—On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, an addition was voted to the library of the House.—The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The North American Postage Bill passed through a Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 17.—At the suggestion of Mr. O'Connell, Lord Althorp said he would move that Wednesday be added to the order days. The House then resolved into a Committee of Supply. Sir James Graham brought forward the navy estimates. The expenditure of the state had been reduced by a well-regulated economy to about 50,000,000*l.* Of this sum not less than 35,000,000*l.* consisted of items over which the executive government possessed no control, viz. the interest of the debt, the half pay of the navy and army, and the retired allowances to public servants. The Duke of Wellington's government had repealed taxes to the amount of 3,200,000*l.*, by a co-equal reduction of expenditure. Of the remaining 15,000,000*l.* the present government had within three years reduced about 3,000,000*l.*, leaving only 12,000,000*l.* on which they could operate. The amount of taxes reduced by the present ministry was 3,300,000*l.*, which, added to the 3,200,000*l.* repealed by the Duke of Wellington in the last year of his administration, presented a gross amount of 6,500,000*l.* of taxes repealed in the course of the last four years. In the estimates about to be proposed a further reduction would be effected to the extent of 500,000*l.* Reductions to the amount of more than a million had been already made in the navy estimates, in addition to which there was this year a further reduction of 181,000*l.*; so that the whole of the reductions to this time by the present government were not less than 1,200,000*l.* One was on the half-pay. For every three vacancies which took place by the death of officers, or their removal by courts-martial, only one place was filled up. This in the whole had made a saving of 65,000*l.*; and in the present year the amount thus saved was between 24,000*l.* and 25,000*l.* In the number of seamen to be kept up this year, he proposed a reduction of 500; but at the same time an increase of 1,000 boys. This, he thought, would meet the approbation of the Committee, as the rearing up of boys for the navy in that way would be found a much more effectual way of recruiting the navy than that of forcible service. He concluded by moving that 27,500 men, including 9,000 marines, and 1,000 boys, be voted for the sea service of the year 1834. The remainder of these estimates were voted without a division. The Turnpike Acts' Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

Feb. 18.—Mr. O'Connell moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of libel. He declared the basis of his plan to be the securing of free discussion. The object of the libel law was the protection of character, an object which he by no means wished to undervalue, though he held it secondary to the great power of public opinion, the efficacy of which in controlling vice, and protecting virtue, was superior to every other human tribunal. It would be his endeavour to combine the two objects of authorising discussion and protecting character. Leave was given to bring in the bill.—Mr. D. W. Harvey moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the grounds on which the several pensions on the Civil List had been granted. He expressed his astonishment to learn that a Reformed House of Commons was to resist that inquiry to which the country looked forward with such anxious expectation.

Inquiry was all he asked for.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.—Lord Althorp resisted the motion, on the ground that they were precluded from such a course by the compact that had been made between the Parliament and the Crown. The retrospection would be a violation of all faith. The Noble Lord concluded by moving as an amendment, a series of resolutions declaratory of the progress made in reducing the sums allotted for Civil List pensions, and recording that it was the bounden duty of ministers to guard against the misappropriation of the fund, and to secure the granting of its means to such persons only as were meritorious claimants on the ground of services or attainments. For the motion, 182—for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment, 190—majority, 8. During the absence of strangers, Mr. Harvey gave notice that he should at some future period of the session bring the subject forward in the Committee of Supply, and should move for a call of the House on the occasion.

Feb. 19.—Mr. Murray obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relative to Roman Catholic Marriages in Scotland. The bill was brought in, and read a first time: to be read a second time on Tuesday. Mr. Brougham obtained leave to bring in a bill to invest the unemployed funds in the hands of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery arising from bankrupts' estates.—Mr. Brougham also gave notice, that on the 5th of March he would move for leave to bring in a bill to establish a general registry of deeds.

Feb. 20.—On the motion of Mr. Littleton, the House went into a Committee for the purpose of taking into consideration that part of his Majesty's Speech which refers to the adjustment of tithes in Ireland. He then detailed the plan which the government intended to recommend to Parliament; of which the following appears to be the substance:—Tithes compositions are to be abolished from and after November next, and a land-tax of equal amount, and payable by the same persons, substituted, to be managed and collected by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—The land-tax is to be redeemable at the end of five years, for a sum equal to four-fifths of the value of land in each county, as determined by a Commission to be for that purpose appointed, together with such further sum as, reckoning the interest of money at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per diem, may be required to make up for two years an annual income equal to four-fifths of the land-tax; or the land-tax is to be redeemable for so much land as shall yield annual rents equal to four-fifths of the land-tax; so as to give to the tithe-owner 80*l.* in land for every 100*l.* tithe to which he had a claim. So much of the land-tax as shall remain unredeemed on the 1st of November, 1839, shall be converted into a rent charge equal to four-fifths of the land-tax and payable by the owner of the first estate of inheritance in the land, who shall be entitled to recover the whole amount over against his tenantry. Such rent charges are to be redeemable or saleable for the best price to be had, not being less than the consideration for redemption of land-tax. The tithe-owners are to be paid by warrants issued by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, and addressed to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. These payments to be made out of the fund raised by the land-tax, or the money paid for its redemption, by the annual amount of the rent charges, or their produce when sold. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—“That it is the opinion of this Committee, that composition for tithes in Ireland ought to be abolished on and after the 1st day of November in the present year, in consideration of an annual land-tax, to be granted to his Majesty, payable by the persons who would have been liable to such composition for tithes, and of equal amount; that such land-tax shall be redeemable; and that out of the produce provision should be made in land or money, for the indemnification of the persons entitled to such composition.”—Mr. O'Connell would propose to entirely abolish two-thirds of the existing tithes—one-third in compliment to labour, and one-third in compliment to capital. He would leave the remaining third as a quit-rent on land; and after providing for the life-interest of the present incumbents, he would apply the produce to the relief of the landlord from grand jury assessments, to the support of charities, and other public purposes. This plan had the merit of being not delusive.—Mr. H. Grattan proposed as an amendment the following resolution:—“Resolved, that it is essential to the peace of Ireland that the system of tithes should be extinguished, not only in name but also in substance,—that we recognize the right of persons having vested interests in them, and declare it to be the duty of Parliament to make them a just compensation by means of a land-tax,—that we also recognize the liability of property in Ireland to contribute to a fund for the support of religion and charity, but think that such a fund should be different in collection, and lighter in amount, than that now raised by the system of tithes. Resolved, that we are also of opinion,

that the mode of application and distribution of that fund ought to be submitted to the decision of Parliament." After a fiery debate, the House divided—For the original motion, 219—for the amendment, 42—majority, 177.—Mr. O'Connell obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to distress for rent in Ireland.—Mr. Stanley obtained leave and brought in a bill to enable the legislatures of his Majesty's Colonies in North America to alter and amend the laws relating to their internal postage.

Feb. 21.—Lord Duncannon, in answer to a question from Sir S. Whalley, stated that it was not the intention of Government to purchase Primrose-hill, and that he could not recommend, at present, that the Regent's-park should be entirely thrown open to the public. It was intended, however, to throw open an additional, though not a large, space between the roads and the canal.—The Marquis of Chandos moved, as an amendment upon the motion for the House going into a Committee of Supply, the following resolution:—"That in any reduction of the burdens of the country which may be rendered practicable by the remission of taxes, due regard be paid to the necessity of relieving the distresses of the agriculturists, which is alluded to in the Speech from the Throne."—Lord Althorp admitted the existence of distress in the agricultural districts, and expressed himself most anxious for their relief. But he did not think that ardent spirits, though a fair subject for taxation, would produce any addition to the revenue on being increased. The most effectual way of relieving agriculture was not by removing the malt tax, but by lightening the burdens of the manufacturer, so as to increase the demand for agricultural produce. For these reasons his Lordship concluded by expressing his determination to resist the motion. After a long debate the House divided, when the numbers were, for the original motion, 206—for the amendment, 202—majority against the amendment, 4. The announcement of the division was received with repeated cheers by the House.—Mr. Littleton obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish tithe composition in Ireland, and to enact a land-tax in lieu thereof.—Mr. Spring Rice moved for a new writ for the Borough of Dudley, on the elevation of Sir John Campbell to the Attorney-Generalship.

Feb. 25.—Lord G. Somerset brought up the report of the Committee upon the petition for a Bill to construct a rail-road from London to Reading, and thence to Bath and Bristol, and obtained leave to bring in the Bill.—A new writ was ordered for the borough of Malton, in the room of Mr. Pepys, who has been appointed Solicitor-General.—Mr. O'Connell moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of Dublin. It was the same Bill which he had introduced last Session, and its provisions were approved of by the great majority of the inhabitants of that city. All he wished was to place the election of the common council in the citizens, and of the alderman and other public officers in the common council. It was admitted to be an exclusive corporation. They could refuse or confer the freedom upon whom they pleased. In the exercise of this privilege they had indulged their religious prejudices to such an extent, that not a single Catholic had been admitted into the corporation during the period of forty-one years.—Mr. Hume recommended postponement, and Mr. O'Connell consented to withdraw his motion.—Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to legalize the marriage of Dissenters by their own clergymen. He admitted that much would be gained in point of simplicity by considering marriage merely as a civil contract, but such a plan would be repugnant to the feelings of the great majority. Another remedy was to allow Dissenters to marry in their own places of worship, and according to their own forms. The chief features of the measure are these:—Parties wishing to be married according to rites differing from those of the Church will have to proceed, in the first instance, in the same way as persons belonging to the Establishment. They may either be married by banns or by licence. If they choose to be married by banns, they will have to give a regular notice to the clergyman of the parish in which they reside to publish the banns. After the banns have been published, if the parties wish the marriage to be celebrated by a Dissenting Minister, they must ask for a certificate of the due publication of the banns; and the clergyman of the parish, upon granting it, will enter in the book, in which the banns are recorded, that a certificate has been granted on the application of such parties. The Dissenting Minister will then give notice in his chapel that he will proceed on a certain day of the week to celebrate the marriage; and after the ceremony, he will be required to record the marriage in a registry kept by him for that purpose. The mode of procuring a licence will be the same as at present, and the licence having been granted, notice of that fact will be sent to the clergyman of the parish, and the Dissenting

minister on marrying the parties will record the marriage in his registry. The proposed Bill will be applicable to Roman Catholics as well as Protestant Dissenters.—The discussion, which was continued for some time, ended in leave being granted to bring in the Bill.—Mr. Pryme moved, pursuant to notice, the following resolution :—“ That the Committee on every Enclosure Bill shall, in their report, certify whether a portion of land, as near to the village as conveniently may be, and not less than in the proportion of one acre to every twenty-five inhabitants, according to the last population census, has been by such Bill directed to be allotted out of the commonable lands or waste grounds to the incumbent of the living and the parish officers for the time being, and the owners of one hundred acres of land in such parish, as trustees, in trust, to let the same in small portions, at low rents, to all labourers resident in the parish who may be desirous of hiring the same, such rents to be paid to the parish officers for the time being in aid of the poor-rates; or whether there be any special reason why such allotment cannot conveniently or properly be made in that particular instance.” The House divided : for the motion, 31—against it, 126.—On the motion of Sir R. Inglis, a standing Committee of fifteen Members was appointed to be renewed at the commencement of each Session, to assist the Speaker in the direction of the library, and to whom all matters relating thereto are to be referred.—The Transfer of Aids’ Bill, and the Exchequer Bills’ Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Feb. 26.—Lord Eastnor presented a petition signed by 650 of the 10*l.* rate payers of Leamington Priors, praying that their town might not be incorporated with Warwick.—Sir R. Ferguson then moved the second reading of the Bill for extending the franchise of the City of Warwick to Leamington. The Bill was read a second time ; to be committed on Wednesday next.—Mr. Bennett moved the second reading of the Bill to disfranchise certain freemen at Liverpool. He related many instances of the extensive bribery and corruption that had prevailed at the last election. Those who had received bribes amounted to 2,661, the unbribed to 992 ; registered householders under the Reform Act to 3,800, and those who had not registered to 3,627. He wished to rescue these poor men from the sin and misery of this corruption. It was a deep sin in those who received the bribe, and a deeper still in those who offered it. For the second reading, 190—Against it, 38—Majority 152.—Mr. S. Rice brought in a Bill to regulate the measurement of the tonnage of merchant shipping.

Feb. 27.—Mr. Baines took the oath and his seat for Leeds.—Sir W. Ingilby moved, “ That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, with a view to take into its consideration the propriety of partially or totally repealing the duty on malt.”—The hon. member supported his motion with a speech replete with humour and wit, which was consequently displeasing to the House.—The Marquis of Chandos seconded the motion, at the same time disclaiming all knowledge of, or participation in, the budget of his hon. friend. The motion was a fair one.—Lord Althorp resisted the motion. The numbers were : For the motion, 170—Against it, 271—Majority in favour of Ministers, 101.—Lord Althorp immediately afterwards gave notice that on Thursday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the house tax. This notice was received with loud cheering.

Feb. 28.—Lord Seymour took the oaths and his seat for Totness.—Mr. Ward, on presenting a petition complaining of the state of the sewers in the metropolis, pledged himself to bring that subject under the consideration of Parliament, if not anticipated by some other member.—In answer to a question from Mr. Baring, Lord Althorp stated that if an opportunity should be afforded him, he would, before the recess, open to the House his plan for the commutation of Tithes in England, but that he thought he should not be able to introduce his measure on that subject until after the recess.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord Althorp moved a resolution for the continuance of the Sugar Duties from the 5th of April, 1834, to the 5th of July, 1835. His lordship expressed an opinion that any immediate change of the proportions in which the duties on sugar were now levied, might endanger the success of the great measure of slave emancipation in the West Indies.—The resolution was agreed to.—The House being in Committee on the Army Estimates, Mr. Ellice stated that he was enabled to present the lowest estimates which had occurred since the Irish Union. The Committee would observe, that we should be enabled, in the course of the year, to reduce our force to 80,000 men. The reductions he had to propose in the number of officers would amount only to three—the colonel of a Ceylon regiment and two second majors of cavalry—the whole of which were now in process of extinction. The reductions in rank and file would be 550 in the cavalry, 6,640 in the infantry, and 550 in the foot guards. The saving which he calculated

on the entire estimate would amount in round numbers, to 200,000*l.*, including 30,000*l.* exchequer fees, for which credit had not been taken. By certain arrangements, which were then nearly complete, he looked forward to effecting considerable reductions in the emoluments of the colonels of regiments, and ultimately to a saving of 75,000*l.* on casualties, which were not to be filled up. 2,000*l.* would be saved from the sum of 6,000*l.*, formerly voted for the table of the officers of the guards. He would not then go into details; they could be better discussed as each item was proposed; the whole saving for efficient land force would be 111,342*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* On the staff there would be a saving of between 1,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* There was no vote for the Irish Volunteers, and the Yeomanry Cavalry are not to receive the pay of permanent duty, but pay only for training in quarters, being 3*s.* 6*d.* a day, so that, on this head, there would be a saving of 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem for each man. The decrease on the total expenditure was 299,122*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; and the dead weight was less by 350,000*l.* than in 1831. He said there were 16,000 troops required for the old colonies; and the new colonies were not to be thrown away. An army of 30,000 men were now required for foreign service. He concluded by moving that 88,950 men should form the effective force of the army for the year.—On the motion of Lord Althorp a select committee was appointed to examine the printed list of Civil Pensions, excluding, however, such as had been granted by Parliament by way of compensation.

March 3.—Many petitions were presented from Dissenters, praying for the removal of grievances, and complaining of the small measure of relief dealt out to them by Lord John Russell's Bill.—Mr. H. Hughes gave notice, that on the noble Lord (Althorp) bringing in his bill for a Repeal of the House Tax, he should move to insert a clause exempting persons now rated from any additional charge, in consideration of any additional number of window lights which they should cause to be made in their dwellings after the 5th of April.—The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and Mr. Ellice moved, "that 3,056,873*l.* be granted to defray the charges of his Majesty's Land Forces at home and abroad (except the regiments employed in the territorial possessions of the East India Company.)" After some conversation the vote was agreed to.—Mr. Ellice next moved a vote of 12,848*l.* for the general staff officers, and officers of the hospitals, and for the garrisons of the Cinque Ports, the Tower of London, and Windsor Castle.—The motion agreed to.—Mr. Ellice then proposed a grant of 90,313*l.* to defray the allowances to officers in the several departments for conducting the affairs of the army in England and Ireland. The vote was agreed to.—Mr. Ellice moved that 6,977*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* should be granted for the maintenance of the Royal Military Asylum. The vote was agreed to.—The Chairman then reported progress, and the House resumed.—The report of the resolution on the Sugar Duties was brought up.

March 4.—Mr. Murray obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act 59 George III., relative to Foreign Enlistments, except so far as it repeals former statutes.—Mr. Buckingham moved, pursuant to notice, for a Select Committee to take into consideration the practicability of devising some plan by which a regular and voluntary supply of seamen may be procured for his Majesty's navy, without recourse to the practice of forcible impressment.—Mr. G. F. Young seconded the motion; and denied that impressment was at all necessary to support the efficiency of our navy.—Sir James Graham maintained that the prerogative of the King was on that point unquestionable. As an amendment upon the present motion, Sir James Graham moved for leave to bring in a bill, the chief features of which, as the Right Hon. Baronet described them, are to be a general registration of merchant seamen, and the selection of a certain number of them for the service of his Majesty's navy by ballot, instead of by forcible impressment; still, however, reserving the power of forcible impressment in cases of extreme emergency, though he trusted that the proposed improvement in the service would supersede its necessity altogether. The Right Hon. Baronet promised that this measure should be followed by a variety of regulations for ameliorating the condition of seamen, the augmentation of their shares of prize-money, and other advantages. The House divided: for the committee, 130; for the amendment, 218. Majority for Ministers, 88.—Mr. Hutt brought forward his motion relative to the Canadian timber. He thought the present was the proper time to make a material alteration in the duties imposed on timber brought from the Canadas, without waiting for Russia, Prussia, and other Northern Powers to lay further restrictions on our commerce.—Lord Althorp said it was not the intention of Government to do anything in the present session, which could affect the trade.—Motion withdrawn.—The Marine Mutiny Bill went through a committee.—The Mutiny Bill and the Sugar Duties' Bill were read a first time.

March 5.—The Carrickfergus Disfranchisement Bill passed the second reading, after some discussion.—The Stafford Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, after considerable discussion, on a division of 167 to 5.

March 6.—Many petitions were presented against the Corn Laws. One in particular from Glasgow, signed by 59,000 persons; and one from the metropolis, signed by 31,000 inhabitants.—Mr. S. Rice gave notice that he should move that the House be called over on the 15th of April, the day fixed for the motion respecting the repeal of the Union.—Mr. Hume, pursuant to notice, moved the following resolution:—“That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the Corn Laws, and of substituting, instead of the present graduated scale of duties, a fixed and moderate duty on the import at all times of foreign corn into the United Kingdom; and for granting a fixed and equivalent bounty on the export of corn from the United Kingdom, with the ultimate view of establishing a free trade in corn.” This called forth an animated discussion, which was adjourned.—Lord Althorp brought in a Bill for the repeal of the House Tax, which was read a first time. Lord Althorp stated that this measure would afford to the public relief to the amount of 1,170,000*l.*, and that he had been induced to remove the house tax instead of the window tax, because there were 62,000 houses which contributed to the house tax and not to the window tax. By selecting, therefore, the house tax, he had extended the relief to the occupiers of those 62,000 houses.

March 7.—The Liverpool Gas Company Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. D. W. Harvey gave notice that on the 10th of April, he would move a call of the House on the subject of the Pension List.—Mr. Brougham gave notice that on the 22nd of April he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a proper registry in England and Wales.—The Corn Laws, debate was resumed.—Mr. Hume, in his reply, adverted very sarcastically to the alteration in the opinion of Mr. Baring on this subject since 1815.—The House then divided, when the numbers were: Ayes 155; Noes 312. Majority against the motion 157.

March 10.—Lord G. Somerset moved the second reading of the Great Western Railway Bill. For the second reading, 182—for the amendment, 92—majority, 90.—A conversation took place on a petition presented by Mr. C. Fergusson from Captain Ross, praying for a remuneration of expenses incurred by him in his voyage to the North Pole. Lord Althorp notified his Majesty's consent to the entertaining of the petition.—It was ultimately agreed that Mr. C. Fergusson should bring the subject under the notice of the House, on Wednesday.—The House then resolved into a Committee of Supply, and Mr. Ellice moved that 82,179*l.* be granted for defraying the charge of the Volunteer Corps. 16,547*l.* was then voted for allowances as rewards for distinguished services. 114,000*l.* was then voted for the pay of general officers not being colonels of regiments. The grant of 81,240*l.* to defray the charge of half-pay and reduced allowances to officers of disbanded foreign corps, of pensions to wounded foreign officers, and of allowances to widows and children of deceased foreign officers, was opposed by Mr. Cobbett. On the division, the numbers were: for the vote, 200—against it, 4—majority, 196.

*Married.*—At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Glengall, to Margaret Lauretta, youngest daughter of the late William Mellish, Esq., of Woodford, Essex, and Dover Street, Piccadilly.

At Besborough House, Cavendish Square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Kerry, to the Hon. Miss Augusta Ponsonby, second daughter of the Viscount and Viscountess Duncannon.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut. E. Rogier, Royal Navy, to Mary, the daughter of the late R. Waring, Esq., of St. Mary Cray, Kent.

At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, (having been previously married in Scotland,) Ashburnham Henry, eldest surviving son of Ashburnham Bulley, of his majesty's Receipt of Exchequer, Esq., to Frances Ellien, only child of the late Captain Neptune Blood, of Sloane Street.

In Dublin, the Rev. F. French Lawrence, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading, to Sidney, eldest daughter of Sir Arthur Clarke, and niece to Lady Morgan.

At Cheshunt, Herts, Alfred Pett, of Tottenham, M.D., to Lonisa, daughter of J. D. Aubert, Esq., of Albury Place, Cheshunt.

*Died.*—At her residence in Bulstrode Street, the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Anson.

At Hereford, Lucy, wife of R. Parkinson, Esq., and daughter of the late Admiral Lechmere.

Near St. Albans, in her 79th year, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Dowager Lady Monson.

At Leamington, Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., of Stow Hall, Norforik, in the 85th year of his age.

At Yarmouth, Norfolk, Lieutenant George Dallas Barclay, R.N., aged 51.

At Kingsfield, near Southampton, Maria Deborah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Grosvenor, Esq., sister of General Grosvenor, and first cousin of the Marquis of Westminster.

At Paris, the lady of Captain Edward Hawker, R.N.

At Olney, Bucks, the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, Vicar of Olney for nearly half a century, in his 72nd year.

In Cavendish Square, Maria, Viscountess Duncannon.

At Wroot, aged 90, Captain Spilsbury, formerly of Leeds.

At Miltown, county Clare, Johanna Fitzgerald, widow, aged 106.

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